THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

A TRIBUNE TRAGEDY.

Attempted Assassination of One of the New York Tribune Staff in the Business Office of that Paper—Full Details of the Affair, and What Led to It.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

At about five and a half o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Albert D. Richardson, an old and valued *attache* of the *Tribune*, well known to the country as one of the war correspondents of the paper during the Rebellion, and as the author of "Beyond the Mississippi," and other works, was fired upon and shot in the office of the *Tribune* by Daniel McFarland. Mr. McFarland, it appears, had been in the office about an hour before Mr. Richardson's arrival, and seemed to have known that the latter would call at or about five o'clock. At the time of Mr. Richardson's entrance into the room, McFarland was standing behind the desk opposite the right hand door opening on Nassau st., and was therefore concealed from view. Mr. Richardson, entirely unconscious of the danger impending over him, and ignorant of the presence of McFarland, advanced to the lower end of the counter, and asked for his letters. Between him and McFarland, and outside the counter, a gentleman was reading the paper, or searching the pages of the Directory. As Mr. Richardson leaned over towards the desk of the advertising clerk, McFarland rushed from his hiding place, raised his pistol, and aiming directly over the head of the stranger at Mr. Richardson, fired. The ball entered the body of the victim at a point midway between the breast and the abdomen, and lodged in the stomach. The wounded man turned, and for the first time saw his assailant. Without speaking a word he walked to the Spruce street door, thence into the street, and up four flights of stairs to the editorial rooms, where he quietly lay down upon a sofa, called a gentleman to him, remarked that he was badly wounded, and asked to have a surgeon sent for at once. In a few minutes a physician arrived, and Mr. Richardson was removed to the Astor House. So apparently unmoved was he on leaving the publication room, that the fact of his being wounded was not known to the clerks until the arrival of the surgeon. In the meantime McFarland had escaped. Detectives were put upon his track, and at 10 o'clock he was arrested at the corner of Irving place and Sixteenth street by Captain Allaire, of the Fourth precinct, and Detective Finn, who at once carried their prisoner to the room of the wounded man, at the Astor House. On being asked whether the prisoner was the man who shot him, Mr. Richardson answered quietly in the affirmative, and McFarland was then taken to the Fourth Precinct Station House and locked up.

The trouble which led to this unfortunate occurrence dates back to the spring of 1867, when Mr. Richardson occupied rooms in the same house in which Mrs. McFarland, wife of Daniel McFarland, was a boarder. The lady was a member of a theatrical company, and was at this time living on bad terms with her husband.

Mr. Richardson frequently escorted Mrs. McFarland home from the theatre in which she was employed; and this fact, coupled with the desire of his wife to be separated from him, infuriated McFarland. On the evening of the 13th of March, 1867, as Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland were returning to the boarding-house, they were met by McFarland, who, without a word of warning, drew a pistol and fired, the shot taking effect in Mr. Richardson's thigh. The affair created some excitement at the time, but as the wound did not prove fatal, and as it was not deemed advisable to give the matter more publicity, the assassin was not molested.

Long after Mr. Richardson's recovery, Mr. McFarland asked for an insertion of his version of the difficulty in the *Tribune*. The request was granted. Mr. Richardson, a few days later, published in reply the following card, which we reproduce, as containing a succinct statement of his position in reference to the assailant and to Mrs. McFarland:—

The M'Farland Shooting Affair of 1867—Card from Mr. Richardson.

A statement has just appeared from McFarland, who attempted to assassinate me two years ago. He alleges that he was a "temperate, kind-hearted, good man," and "a kind, affectionate and generous husband," but that I "seduced the affections of his wife" from him, "and enticed her from his home." Both allegations against me are utterly and preposterously false. These are the facts:—

1. With full sanction of her family and friends Mrs. McFarland left her husband, charging him with gross cruelty during his paroxysms of intemperance; with neglecting to support her, and with living upon and sometimes squandering her own hard-won earnings. The charge of ill-treatment did not rest solely upon her statement, but stood, and yet stands, explicitly admitted in his own handwriting and over his own signature, long before I knew either of them. That will appear in due time before the proper tribunal. At their last interview, in presence of several witnesses, she distinctly announced that the separation was final and irrevocable, and he as distinctly acquiesced.

2. After this formal and final separation, and while she was beginning life anew, with two little children dependent upon her, it came to be understood between her and myself that whenever she should be legally free she was to become my wife. Several of my friends and some of hers were fully acquainted with the fact.

3. About three weeks after the separation McFarland intercepted a letter from me to her—such a letter as one would naturally write to the woman he expected to marry. McFarland claims that it "frenzied" him, but there was method, not to say deliberation, in his "frenzy."

Instead of seeking me face to face, he kept this letter in his pocket for three days, and finally at 11 o'clock on a dark rainy night, crept up behind me in the street, and with his revolver within fourteen inches of my back began to shoot. Before he could fire again, I succeeded in throwing him to the ground, where I held him till the police came up and secured him. One ball only took effect, keeping me in bed for a week. I refrained from prosecuting him, partly because I knew I had been rash, but chiefly to withhold the lady's name from any additional and avoidable publicity.

4. For weeks and months after this he earnestly sought to induce her to return to her "kind" and "affectionate" husband. Finding this hopeless, he seems since to have devoted himself chiefly to slandering her, and reading an alleged copy of my letter, with many dramatic accompaniments, to every acquaintance or stranger who will listen to it. Sometimes he ends his tale:—"And now, after all, I don't believe the scoundrel will ever marry her." But his common peroration is that if I do, he will kill me "on sight."

Finally he has brought suit against me for civil damages, rating the money value of his affections at exactly $45,000. That at least ought to prove some equivalent for being deprived of the "affectionate" privilege of striking a helpless woman in the face, or terrifying her with a brandished knife, and baffled in the "temperate" act of stealing up in the dark behind an unarmed man and shooting him in the back.

Whatever the intercepted letter really contains, he would better print it, and save himself the trouble of many future readings and declaimings. I wrote it but for one person; yet I did write it, and I propose to stand by it. Whatever fault there was in taking such an attitude toward a lady who had very recently separated from her husband, was solely mine, and I shall not try to palliate it. Whatever sum twelve unbiassed men may determine that I owe this "good" and 'temperate' antagonist I shall with alacrity pay, if it comes within my modest means. And, finally, whatever violence he may rethreaten or reattempt, should the lady ever be legally free during my lifetime, she will certainly become my wife if she will accept so poor a man as I.

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON.

New York, March 12, 1869.

Since that time McFarland has been heard frequently to threaten that when the opportunity offered he would kill Mr. Richardson; but within the past year, both before and since his trip to the West, he has often come in contact with McFarland, who has never once in his presence manifested the slightest desire to molest or injure him. Six weeks ago Mrs. McFarland—through her counsel, the Hon. A. G. Porter, of Indiana—succeeded in procuring a divorce. Mrs. McFarland and several witnesses were present at the trial; but Mr. Richardson was at this time on the Plains west of the Mississippi, with Cyrus W. Field's buffalo-hunting party, nor has he, so far as is known, seen Mrs. McFarland since. She has been living at the West ever since the affair in 1867, and has refused to have any communication whatever with Mr. McFarland.

At 2 o'clock this morning Mr. Richardson was still in a very critical condition, but his physicians, Drs. Sayre and Swand, entertained strong hopes of his recovery.

M'Farland in the Station House.

A representative of the *Tribune* called on Mr. McFarland last evening, at the Fourth Ward Station-house, where he saw him comfortably quartered in Captain Allaire's private room. The only person present was a policeman, who had been detailed to watch the prisoner. Mr. McFarland was smoking, and seemed calm and quite unconcerned. He was indisposed to converse about the shooting or the circumstances attending it, and remarked that the whole affair seemed like a dream, and that he was very much confused at the time.

When asked if there was any additional provocation for the deed beyond that which had been made public by his shooting Mr. Richardson in March, 1867, he answered that he had just been informed that Mr. Richardson had procured for his wife a fraudulent divorce somewhere in the State of Illinois, and that he (Richardson) had been married to her. Not having the means legally to prosecute Mr. Richardson, he had been compelled to accept the situation of affairs, and content himself with the possession of one of his children, allowing the other to remain with his wife. Being informed that Mr. Richardson was making preparations to leave the country, that he had sold his property in New Jersey, and believing that he contemplated taking with him his wife and child he became frenzied, and committed the deed which he claimed was but the law of nature. Mr. McFarland objected to being interrogated with reference to the circumstances which caused him to visit the *Tribune* office last evening. He said he did not notice which way Mr. Richardson went after the shooting. On leaving the office, which he did immediately after, he walked up Centre street, and feeling weak and hungry he stepped into a restaurant—he did not know exactly the location—and partook of a stew and a cup of coffee.

Proceeding up town he called on his brother, and in company with him went to the Westmoreland Hotel, where he registered his name and was given a room. He arrived at the hotel at 7 o'clock, and was arrested about 10 o'clock by Captain Allaire. Mr. McFarland received a number of reporters last evening, to whom he gave many particulars of his trouble with Mr. Richardson. He inquired of the *Tribune* reporter the condition of Mr. Richardson, it being then midnight, and when told that he would probably recover, he received the news with apparent indifference, although he had previously expressed his sorrow for the act he had committed. He seemed quite comfortable, and was smoking the entire time, and evidently sought to assume a nonchalant air.

Mr. Richardson as a Journalist.

Mr. Richardson is a native of New England, and a brother of the editor and proprietor of a religious journal in Boston. He was the secret correspondent of the *Tribune* in the South while the acts of secession were being passed there, and the army correspondent of the *Tribune* in the West during the war. While in the discharge of the duties of that position he was captured, and suffered confinement for a time in both Libby and Salisbury prisons. He escaped from them, and, crossing the country, reached the Union lines. Soon afterwards he published the "Field, Dungeon, and Escape," a book which has reached the extraordinary circulation of 96,000 copies. He subsequently published the life of General Grant, regarded as one of the most complete of the many books written about that distinguished General. On the opening of the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Richardson was sent over that road by the *Tribune*, and gave to this newspaper much interesting correspondence, replete with facts not previously known in relation to the Far West. He has also published a work entitled "Beyond the Mississippi," which already has obtained a circulation of 70,000 copies.

Recently Mr. Richardson was sent by the *Tribune* to Chicago, St. Louis, and other places in the West and Southwest, from whence he has only returned about a week, and the results o his observations in those sections of the country have appeared in these columns. Mr. Richardson has for many years been known as one of the most industrious workers on the press, and his writings have always been noted for their simplicity and power of expression, and for the great amount of valuable and interesting information they contain.

EARTHQUAKE.

Cause of the Commotion in Germany—Alarm in the Cities.

From a North German Correspondent.

We now learn that the shocks of earthquake of the 30th and 31st of October were most distinctly felt at Frankfort, Weisbaden, Darmstadt, Mayence, Offenbach, Eberstadt, and Giessen. A correspondent describes the shock of the 31st of October, in Frankfort, as follows:—"At twenty-six minutes past 5 o'clock we experienced a shock of such severity that every object in the room began to oscillate in a strange and alarming manner. This continued for three or four seconds, the direction being from east to west. The house was shaken to its very foundation." The writer of this letter adds that he tottered on his chair before the secretary at which he was sitting. The movement, as well as he could judge, was undulatory. The shock far surpassed in violence anything of the kind previously experienced in that part of Germany. We find in another communication from Frankfort:—"Five of us were sitting at a round table in the second-story of the house, when something like an electric shock seemed to pass through us all simultaneously. At the same moment our chairs and the ground under our feet began to oscillate in an incomprehensible manner; the windows of the new solid stone house clicked as if struck by a sudden blast from without, and the doors creaked as if a more distant door on the same floor had been closed by some one with a violent clash. There was, however, neither wind outside nor any person in the adjoining room. After giving vent to our astonishment and affright in a cry uttered in unison, we observed that the lustre in the middle of the room was swinging like a slow pendulum. In Russelsheim and Schwanheim several chimneys were overturned by the shock."

On the 1st inst. another shock of earthquake was felt at Frankfort, and is described by a correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, in a letter dated 2d of November, in the following terms:—The inhabitants of Frankfort and its neighborhood were startled last night at a quarter to 12 by an earthquake shock more serious than any of the preceding. Your correspondent will not easily forget the feeling of terror with which he awoke from sleep, nor the sensation of giddiness with which he was suddenly seized. The shaking was so violent that the furniture rocked, and I have heard that in a house on the Mayence road the plaster of the ceiling fell, and the terrified inmates sprang out of their beds, believing the house was about to fall, and hastily struck a light.

The grand focus of the subterranean commotion appears, however, to have been Gross-Gerau, between Mayence and Darmstadt, as we learn by the following interesting details in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*:—"The numerous shocks of earthquake to which Gross-Gerau has been exposed for the last six days are beginning to assume an alarming character. Since the night of the 26th to the 27th October, in which the first gentle heaving was perceptible, not less than 200 shocks, seven of them violent, accompanied by subterraneous thunder, have been experienced. On the 29th the undulations were frequent, but more curious than disquieting. On the evening of the 30th, however, a violent shock was felt at 8 o'clock, which was repeated at half-past 11 and again at 1 o'clock in the morning. On the 31st two severe shocks occurred at quarter part 12 and a quarter to 4 respectively, and a third at twenty minutes past five in the afternoon. The latter was so violent that chimneys tumbled over, the plaster fell off the ceilings, and lamps and bottles on the table had to be held fast by the hand. Dogs ran terrified to their masters, horses broke loose from their mangers, and men, women, and children ran out into the streets. The wealthier inhabitants took the railway train to seek refuge in the adjoining towns; the remainder passed a weary and anxious night listening to the low and continued rumbling beneath their feet. After this the shocks, though frequent, were less severe till a quarter to twelve on the night of first of November, when a violent undulation was again felt, followed by a succession of minor earth waves. The inhabitants are in the greatest terror, and apprehend for their little town the fate of Lisbon."

THE ST. LOUIS DISASTER.

What Caused the Building to Fall.

From the Missouri Democrat, Nov. 24.

It will be seen that the inquest occasioned by the terrible calamity of Friday last stands adjourned until further notice. The amount of testimony already taken shows many points of interest, and throws light upon the facts. Influenced by the public discussion upon all matters relating to the sad affair, we took occasion yesterday to go down into the ruins and observe for ourselves what we could and draw our own conclusions as to the result and its causes. Among the *debris* we found the column standing at an angle as it was caught when it fell, with the top flange broken off. We saw also the ends of the girders, with about two feet of both the under and the upper channel plates with their rivets sheared off as smooth as if cut by a sharp knife, and the plates bent upwards by some force that had driven some obstacle through them. We noticed also the jackscrews, one in position as used, and the other broken in two, and from a comparison of all the facts and evidence about us, we came to the following conclusions, which the evidence adduced yesterday convinces us is the true solution of the calamity.

The cause of the fall of the building may be reduced to two connected facts:—

First, the foundation of a supporting column had settled slightly.

Second, to remedy this, an attempt was made to lift the column by means of jack-screws, that a new plate might be inserted beneath it. On this column rested the ends of lateral girders that supported the upper part of the building. These girders were of wrought iron, in the form of a square tube, the sides of which were iron plates, the top and bottom being channel plates, which were inserted between the side plates and riveted to them. The jack-screws were of unequal threads, and as a result the column was thrown out of the perpendicular, which broke the flange on which the ends of the girders rested, and then the broken column head tore its way through the ends of the girders, the weight above cutting off the rivets as the column passed through as cleanly as if shaved off by a razor. The support gone, the girders fell, carrying floorings, walls, and roof in one general ruin.

The responsibility of the disaster rests in two directions. First, the insecure foundation of the column which had settled. Second, the throwing out of the perpendicular the column by the unequal jackscrews. We do not believe that any amount of testimony and of discovery will ever show any other reasonable solution to the disaster, and this accounts for it all upon scientific principles, wherever the blame may fall.

Threats are made of holding the builders liable for all pecuniary damages, and with some show of reason, and there is not much immediate prospect of any great profit to accrue to the owners of this unfortunate building. The community may in the end be benefited, however, if this event secures for us safe and solid foundations for buildings in the future, for there has been enough of loss of property and life from falling buildings and walls the past year to last for a generation.

BOILED TO DEATH.

Two Men Fall into a Vat of Boiling Oil.

The terrible accident in Louisville, Ky., was reported by telegraph a day or two since. The full particulars of the affair we find in the *Journal* of that city of the 14th inst.:—

Yesterday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock a distressing accident occurred at the pork-packing establishment of O. W. Thomas & Co., No. 553 East Main street, which resulted in the death of one man and dangerous if not fatal injuries to another.

In the "trying-room" of the establishment there is a large vat three or four feet deep, six or eight feet wide, and about ten feet long, into which the refuse water and oil is drawn from the tanks after the lard had been drawn off for the purpose of being skimmed. Two of the tanks of boiling water and oil had been emptied, when the foreman called to Edward Welsh and Dennis Quinlan, "skimmers," who were standing near the edge of the vat, to get out of the way. This they attempted to do; but the floor being greasy and slippery, Welsh, who is quite an old man, missed his footing and fell into the vat. Quinlan immediately rushed to his rescue and seized him by the shoulder, but Welsh, frantic with pain, seized Quinlan by the legs and dragged him headforemost into the boiling caldron. Mr. Graves and Mr. Franklin, employes of the establishment, hearing the shrieks of suffering, extricated them from the vat as soon as possible and before life was extinct. Both were horribly scalded. Quinlan was entirely submerged, and when his clothing was removed nearly every particle of skin came with it. The men were removed to another part of the building, Drs. Knapp and Shadburn summoned, and everything done that could be to alleviate their sufferings, after which Quinlain was removed to his residence on Hancock, between Breckinridge and Lampton, and Welsh to his home on Main, between Preston and Jackson. Quinlan lingered in great agony until 5 o'clock last evening, when death came to his relief. Welsh was living, in a critical condition, last night, and, as he inhaled the steam, his recovery is considered doubtful. Both were steady, industrious men, and had families dependent upon them. Their employers, Messrs. Thomas & Co., did everything in their power to mitigate their sufferings, calling in medical aid, and sparing nothing that would tend to their relief. They also furnished money to the afflicted families, and will defray the expenses of the funeral of Quinlan.

There were many rumors afloat yesterday as to the cause of the accident, but we are satisfied, from the statement of Mr. Franklin, the only eye-witness, that the accident was caused solely by the carelessness of the unfortunate men in approaching too near the vat while it was being filled, and the insecure footing, rendered doubly insecure by the clouds of steam from it, which prevented them from seeing their way clearly.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

Terrible Enormity Practised Upon a Child—An Entire Town Turns Out to Capture the Villain.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Near the quiet, peaceful village of Ellenville lives a family named Mitchell, and on Saturday evening last, about 7 o'clock, Mr. Mitchell, accompanied by his two bright-eyed little girls, aged respectively eleven and nine years, went into the village to procure a few groceries. The children started a little ahead of their father to return home, he stopping for a few moments to get some meat, intending to overtake his little ones on the way.

After the children had gone a short distance out of town they met the demon Schoepmans, who commenced talking with them, and said he would take them home. Schoepmans, catching the younger child, aged nine years, in his arms, put his hand over her mouth to smother her cries; told her he would give her some candies if she would stop her crying, and would also take her home. Instead of doing so he carried her across two large fields to the woods, out of sight and hearing of men. * * *

The father returning home was much surprised at not finding both the children; the older one being in such a state of fright he could only get from her the intelligence that her little sister had been taken off by a man.

Mr. Mitchell and son at once alarmed the neighborhood, and a search was instituted in every direction. After a search of nearly five hours, it then being half-past 12 o'clock at night, sobs were heard and the cries of the little one calling "Papa! papa! come! oh! do come!" They hastened their steps and the little one was found.

The sight which met their gaze was too horrible to contemplate. It would require the pencil of an artist to portray the fiendishness of the work. The little one was found entirely naked, bleeding profusely, bruised and mutilated, her eyes closed, black and blue from the demon's brutal blows, weak, entirely exhausted, shivering from the cold and fear, crazed from the intense pain and suffering. Upon the approach of the party Schoepmans made his escape.

On Sunday morning intense excitement prevailed in Ellenville; the news of the outrage spread like wild fire, and soon hundreds were gathered together, and many were the threats of vengeance uttered against the culprit should he be captured. Divine service was suspended for the day, and the whole village and neighborhood went in pursuit of the criminal. Such an intensity of feeling is seldom, if ever shown.

The little one's description was such that Schoepmans was tracked down the canal, and about noon the brute was captured on his way to Fort Bend. After his arrest he was accused of the crime, and he confessed all, and gave a yet more sickening description of the transaction. The officers, fearing the mob at Ellenville, took the prisoner a round about way to a barn on the outskirts of the village. An examination was held before the Police Magistrate, where Schoepmans again confessed the crime, and also said he intended to have killed her, but had not the time to accomplish the double crime of outrage and murder. He was hurried off to the Kingston jail for fear of the mob, to await the action of the Grand Jury. On Monday he was indicted for the crime of rape, and the case was tried at Kingston to-day, before his Honor August Schoonmaker, Judge of Sessions.

During the trial great excitement prevailed, the court-house was filled to overflowing, and as the horrible details were brought out in evidence, the audience stood with bated breath wondering what new horror would be disclosed. It was with the greatest difficulty the prisoner was kept from the hands of the enraged people, and had it not been for the extra force of police, no doubt his body would now be "dangling in the air," and his soul have gone before the great Judge of all men.

The jury, without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty of the crime for which he stood charged, and he was at once sentenced to hard labor at Sing Sing for the term of fifteen years, and to-morrow (Friday) morning will be on his way thither, if he is not mobbed to-night. A large and excited crowd surround the Court House, and fears are entertained that an attempt will be made to lynch the prisoner. Measures have been taken by the Sheriff to frustrate any such movement. It is hoped that reason and better judgment will prevail, and justice, stern and unrelenting, will be administered in a lawful manner.

The prisoner is twenty-seven years of age, was born in Kingston, had served a short time in the United States army during the late war, deserted and joined Moseby's troops, and since the war has been working upon the canal. His whole make up showed more brute than man—the forehead low and receding, lips sensual, and, all in all, is one of the hardest specimens of humanity ever beheld.—*Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

THE SPANISH ARMADA.

The United States Marshal in Full Possession—The Application to Bond the Gunboats.

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

As was reported in these columns yesterday, United States Marshal Barlow took possession late on Wednesday afternoon of all the thirty boats. Athwart the dock, at the foot of Thirteenth street, lay moored the United States gunboat Maria, Ensign John Bleecker commanding, which had been stationed there to watch the boats and prevent their leaving. In the evening Marshal Barlow visited Admiral Godon, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in order to make some temporary arrangement for the continuance of that vessel at her post until furthr orders should have been received from Washington. The Maria remained there, in consequence of this application, during Wednesday night. Yesterday morning Admiral Godon received instructions from the Navy Department to place a sufficient force at the disposal of the United States District Attorney to keep guard of the gunboats. The navy yard tug Catalpa was at once ordered into service, under command of Ensign Kelley, who reported for duty to the District Attorney, and he again placed the boat under the order of the United States Marshal. The armament and ammunition of the Maria were transferred to the tug Catalpa, and the former vessel relieved from duty at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the Marshal, undoubtedly under orders, had made other arrangements. He had chartered the tug Martin Kalbfleisch, said to be owned by C. H. Delamater, placed her in charge of officers of his own, ordered the armament and ammunition transferred from the Catalpa to the Kalbfleisch, and discharged the Navy Yard tug from further service. The Catalpa obeyed orders and steamed back to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, thus ceasing all connection of the naval authorities with the safe keeping of the Spanish gunboats, leaving Marshal Harlow in exclusive and full possession of them.

WORK ON THE BOATS TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

It was also stated yesterday that upon the seizure of the boats on Wednesday, work upon them was at once stopped. Mr. Delamater applied to continue as herefosore the work necessary for the fitting-out of the boats for sea; but Marshal Harlow said that he must first confer with the District Attorney. He did so yesterday morning, and Judge Pierrepont, not wishing to increase the hardship attending the seizure by any unnecessary severity, promptly gave the Marshal written instructions to that effect. Mr. Delamater was notified of this, and was preparing yesterday afternoon to resume work on the unfinished boats this morning, and to proceed as usual until the case shall have been decided one way or the other.

THE AMENDED LIBEL.

Yesterday morning Judge Pierrepont received from the proper department at Washington letters of instruction upon various points involved in the case; but upon that most important of all—whether the fact that these gunboats are to be employed by Spain in carrying on hostilities against a "colony, district, or people" with which the United States are at peace—to wit, the "colony, district, or people" of Cuba—should be presented to the court in an amended libel and as an additional ground for the seizure—the authorities at Washington seem as yet undecided, for no definite instructions have reached the District Attorney on this point, and he is unwilling to act on his own responsibility, and precipitate matters, without the consent of the administration, though he has laid the foundation of an amended libel, with this additional count, in the affidavit of Ignacio Alfaro, which fully covers the point. The supplemental libel is already prepared, and whenever the Government at Washington decides to proceed against the gunboats for this ground also, a brief telegram to Judge Pierrepont will bring it at once into court.

WILL THE GUNBOATS BE BONDED?

It is understood that an application will in all probability be made this forenoon to Judge Blatchford, either by Mr. Delamater or by the representatives of Spain, that the vessels seized be released on boads given that they shall not be used, on leaving New York, in violation of the neutrality act. Inquiry was made yesterday afternoon of Judge Pierrepont whether he would oppose the application on behalf of the Government. His answer was evasive, being simply "I don't know yet." He is awaiting instructions from Washington how to act, and since he looked upon it as being a matter rather of political than of legal import, to the political authorities of the country, to the administration at present, and to Congress when it shall have met, must be left the final decision.

THE "COMING" FLEET.

Some stir has been created in certain circles by the sensational announcement that a formidable Spanish fleet, under the command of Admiral Macaimpo, is under orders to assemble in New York harbor, and by the insane outbursts of wrath and fury of a Spanish sheet published in this city. "If it be true," said a prominent Federal officer yesterday to a representative of the *Herald*, "if it be true, as some of the Spaniards allege, that this announced arrival of a strong naval force is intended as a demonstration, it may complicate matters very much. American spirit and spunk are not given to tolerate any such menaces from a foreign power; and if the courts should decree the release of the gunboats under such circumstances there will not be few who may consider it as a submission to threats—a thing quite unpopular with the American people."

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Movements of the Spanish Mosquito Fleet—Non-combatants Shot.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—From Manzanillo the news is that the Spanish mosquito fleet for the Cauto has gone up the river as high as Embarcadero, after destroying the obstructions placed on its route by the insurgents. Should this fleet succeed in preserving the navigation of the river, it will be of great profit and importance to the Spaniards in rendering communications with Las Tunas and the Guana country much more facile for them.

Don Mateo Luis Perez, a Cuban non-combatant, was shot by the authorities in Santo Espiritu City on the 10th for disloyalty, and eight more Cubans, convicted by a court-martial of the same offense, are to suffer the same fate, unless petitions to Captain-General Rodas for a commutation of their sentences are approved.

From Cienfuegos and Villa Clara come the news of greatest interest. With the torch the insurgents are warring more successfully against the Spaniards than they ever did with the sword. No less than eleven of the twenty-three sugar mills ordered to be burned by General Federico Cavada, insurgent Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban State of Las Villas, have already been destroyed, and the firing of the others appears to be only a question of time. The Spaniards view these burning tactics of their enemy with anger and alarm. On Thursday night the *Guardias Civiles* and volunteers of Marianas, ten miles from here, forced their way into a house of the village in which a number of Cubans were assembled, and killed two of them, wounded six, and captured six more. From discoveries made in the house and elsewhere, it is established that the Cubans had met to leave in a body to join the insurgent forces of Colonel Lamadrid, in the district of Colon. Most of the fourteen were from Havana, and among them are representatives of our best and wealthiest families—the Ponces de Leon, the Rodriguezes, the Abreus, and Maciases.

—*Cor. N. Y. World.* EL CARADOR.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

An Accident on the Mississippi—A Steamer Snagged and Sunk—The Catholic Jubilee.

Several Persons Injured by the Fall of a Bridge—A Monument to Christopher Columbus to be Erected in Boston.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Monuments to be Erected in Boston.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The Italians of this city have inaugurated measures to erect a statue of Columbus in the public gardens, and the citizens of Cambridge last night decided to erect a monumental memorial of the late Dr. Anson Hooker.

A Robber Pardoned.

Edward P. Reckwood, sentenced to the State Prison from Fitchburg, for robbery, has been pardoned.

Pension Fraud.

Bridget Dougherty, with half a dozen aliases, was arrested at Winchester yesterday for fraud upon the United States Pension Bureau, in this city, and of subornation of perjury.

Serious Accident.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 26.—Alexander Doe, a brakeman on the Boston and Maine Railroad, had both legs crushed last evening. He fell off the train.

FROM THE WEST.

Fall of a Bridge—Several Persons Injured.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 26.—At the battle-ground a few miles north of this city, on Wednesday night, while a party of young people were gathering and crossing a small foot suspension bridge over a creek, the bridge broke, precipitating ten persons about fifteen feet upon the rocks below. A son of Dr. Bicks had his head badly injured, and last night had not yet recovered his senses; a young man, named Head, had a leg broken in two places and several smaller bones fractured; a young lady, a school teacher of the place, was also badly hurt. The others were all considerably, but less severely injured.

Catholic Jubilee.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 26.—The Catholic Jubilee has been going on prosperously this week. There have been daily four masses and four sermons, two of which have been preached by Father Gareschе, of St. Louis, whose eloquence has attracted general attention.

Bishop Lucers, of this diocese, has been part of the time in attendance.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Steamer Sunk on the Mississippi.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 26.—The steamer Only Chance, with a cargo of five hundred bales of cotton, from Pine Bluff to New Orleans, struck a snag near Douglass Landing, Arkansas river, Wednesday night, and sunk in ten feet of water. The boat and cargo are probably a total loss. The former is supposed to be insured in St. Louis offices.

The Tiptonville Outrage.

Further information from Tiptonville represents that section as in the greatest imaginable excitement over the tragedy reported on Wednesday. It is stated that threats have been made to drive all the negroes from that vicinity, but they will not be carried into execution. At last accounts search was being made for the other negroes who were believed to have been in the cabin when the attack was made, but so far the search has proved unsuccessful.

Stabbing Affair.

A cutting affray occurred on the levee Wednesday night, in which one of the combatants had his left arm split open with a knife from the shoulder to the wrist, severing the main artery, and nearly causing death.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Western Maryland Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—A private despatch from Annapolis states that the Court of Appeals this morning decided in the case of the taxpayers of Baltimore restraining the Mayor and City Council from paying one million dollars to complete the Western Maryland Railroad, sustaining the injunction. This begets the necessity of preparing a new ordinance and having it passed, conforming to the Constitution, which will be done as soon as the Legislature meets.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Sales of Land.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Nov. 26.—The Lincoln and Beatrice Land officers report 52,000 acres of land sold, 29,000 of which were taken for homesteads, 25,000 pre-empted, and 740,000 acres selected as railroad subsidies during the month of October. The weather is warm and pleasant.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 26—11 A. M.—Consols open at 94 for money and account. American securities firm. United States five-twenties of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 82½; of 1867, 84¾; 10-40s, 78¾. Erie, 21¾; Illinois Central, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The Bourse opens dull. Rentes, 71f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—11 A. M.—Cotton steady. Middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export and 5000 on speculation. Stock, 388,000 bales; of which 25,000 are American. Receipts of the week, 33,000 bales; of which 10,000 are American. California Wheat, 9s. 5d.; red Western, 8s. 2d.@8s. 3d.

BREMEN, Nov. 26.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Nov. 26.—Petroleum closed quiet last night.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 26—1 P. M.—Consols, 93¾ for money and account. American securities quiet. Five-twenties of 1862, 83¾; 1865s, old, 82¾; 1867s, 84¾. Stocks easier.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—1·30 P. M.—The stock of cotton afloat is estimated at 290,000 bales; of which 115,000 are American. Corn, 29s. Peas, 40s. Red Western Wheat, 8s. 3d.; red winter, 8s. 8d. Receipts of wheat at this port for three days, 25,000 quarters; of which 22,000 are American.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 26.—United States five-twenties opened firmer.

HAVRE, Nov. 26.—Cotton opened declining and quiet.

ANTWERP, Nov. 26.—Petroleum opens flat at 59½f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Nov. 26, 1869.

There is very little improvement in the condition of our local money market, except that the demand for discounts is gradually falling off. Stringency will probably continue to be the main feature for the balance of the year, or until there shall be a spirited revival in trade. The high rates of discount, noted during the week, are not the result of distrust on the part of lenders of mercantile credits. These continue remarkably staunch after a trying ordeal, but the difficulty consists in the banks being restricted by the force of circumstances, to a close field of operations.

Call loans are active at 6@7 per cent., and discounts at 10@15 per cent., according to credits.

Gold suffered a further decline, opening at 124½, but closing rather steady at noon at about 124¾.

There is no movement in our market in Government loans to fix prices, but they are quoted in New York this morning as weak.

There was quite an active movement in stocks, and prices of most of the speculative shares were higher. State loans were steady, with sales of the first series at 101¾, and the second series at 106¾. City 6s were without change, selling at 102.

Reading Railroad was in demand and advanced ½, selling at 49⅞@50, closing at about 49⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 54¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53¾; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 38. 119¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 70½ for Norristown; 35 for Catawissa preferred; and 29½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal stocks were without essential change. Lehigh Navigation sold at 34.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks not a single transaction was reported. 18¾ was offered for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 43¾ for Chesnut and Walnut; 60 for West Philadelphia; 27¾ for Girard College; and 27 for Germantown.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 2 se....106¾	200	sh Read..b5&1.	49¾
$300 do..1st ser.101¾	400	do.......ls.	49⅞
$4000 City 6s,New.ls.102	200	do..ls.b30.	50
$200 do.........102	100	do..s60wn.	49¾
$1060 do.........102	100	do....b5&l.	49⅞
3 sh Bk of N Am.231	400	do..ls.b30.	50
21 sh Penna R..ls. 54¾	100	do.....b30.	50
10 sh Cam & A R. 120	19	do..trf.ls.	49¾
31 sh N Pa R.b5wn 38	100	do.....s10.	49·81
26 sh Leh V R. .ls. 53¾	100	do......s5.	49·81
90 sh Leh N St..ls. 34	2000	do..s30wn.	49·81
100 sh O C & A R... 38	300	do...ls.b60.	50
200 sh Read R...ls.49·81	100	do..........	49¾
100 do..s30wn. 49¾	100	do.....s30.	49·81
500 do..s60wn.ls. 49¾	100	do........	49·81
100 do..s30wn. 49¾	100	do....b5&1.	49·81

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾@114¾; do., 1864, 112¾@112¾; do., 1865, 112¾@112¾; do., July, 1865, 114¾@115; do. do., 1867, 114¾@115¾; do., 1868, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 107¾@107¾; Cur. 6s, 107¾@107¾; Gold, 124¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117¾; do. 1862, 114¾@114¾; do. 1864, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. 1865, new, 114¾@115; do.1867, do. 114¾@115; do. 1868, do., 114¾@114¾; do., 10-40s, 107¾@107¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107¾@107¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 124¾@125; Silver, 123@124¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾@114¾; do. 1864, 112¼@112¾; do. 1865, 112¾@112¾; do. July, 1865, 114¾@115; do. July, 1867, 114¾@115; do. July, 1868, 114¾@115; 5s, 10-40, 107¾@107¾. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 107¾@107¾. Gold, 124¾@124¾.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	126⅜	10·57 A. M.	126⅜
10·01 "	126⅜	10·59 "	126⅜
10·10 "	126¼	11·00 "	126¾
10·25 "	126⅞	11·07 "	126⅞
10·36 "	126⅛	12·00 M	126⅜
10·55 "	126⅜		

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the week ending Thursday, November 25, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	9,963 16
From Pottsville	435 14
From Schuylkill Haven	15,082 12
From Port Clinton	725 00
Total for week	26,206 16
Previously this year	620,129 18
Total	646,336 14
To same time last year	946,6?5 08

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26.—The Flour market is without special change. There is no demand for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·37½@5·62½ for extras; $5·75@6·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5·75@6·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6@6·75 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $7@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour may be quoted at $6.

The Wheat market is without improvement in either price or demand; sales of Western and Pennsylvania red at $1·34@1·36; white ranges from $1·07@1·10. Corn is quiet but firm; sales of old yellow at $1·13; new do. at 87@95c., and Western mixed at $1·09@1·11. Oats move slowly, but prices are well sustained; 2500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 60@62c.

Barley is quiet. 3000 bushels two-rowed New York sold on private terms, and 1600 bushels four-rowed do. at $1·25.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was at $30 ⅌ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good request at full prices. 250 bushels prime sold at $7·50@8. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·35.

Whisky is inactive, and ranges from $1·04 ⅌ gallon for iron-bound Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Arrived, steamship Weser, from Bremen.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26.—Arrived, steamship Westphalia, from New York.

GLASGOW, Nov. 26.—Arrived, steamship Cambria, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........NOVEMBER 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........36 | 11 A. M.........45 | 2 P. M..........48

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
Barque Lochee, Wade, Dublin, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, East Cambridge, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Charleston, do.
Schr W. B. McShain, Quigley, Norfolk, do.
Schr Shekinah, Rogers, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Richard Peterson, English, Norfolk, do.
Barge Bob Davidson, Martin, New York, do.
Barge J. E. Barnard, Bigelow, New York, do.
Barge J. C. Rasbeck, Roberts, Brooklyn, do.
Barge David Lucy, Eagan, New York, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Centipede, Fenton, 48 hours from Boston, in ballast to W. D. Crane & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 26.—Eight boats left here this morning, as follows:—
Lebanon Transportation Co., Wm. H. Lippincott, and Dawalaghin, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Lycoming, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.
C. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Martha McConkey, with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Susan, with lumber, for Chester.
Charles & Wells, with lumber.

DISASTER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26.—The schr G. W. Grant, from Philadelphia, with coal for Norfolk, went ashore on the night of the 25d inst., on Machapungo Shoals, and is going to pieces. The captain and two men were drowned.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, hence, at New York yesterday.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 24th inst.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, for Philadelphia, remained at Turk's Island 21st inst.
Brig Mary O. Haskell, Haskell, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Brig Renshaw, Sylvester, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Snow, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.
Schrs Albert Mason, Rose; A. Bartlett, Bartlett; H. & E. Corson, Corson; Hannibal, Cox; Hattie, Eaton; John McAdam, Willard; and Everglade, Leland, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SHALL WE HAVE A WAR WITH SPAIN?

From the N. Y. World.

The preparation of writs of attachment, on Wednesday, against the thirty new gunboats building for the Spanish Government and now nearly completed, is a more regular proceeding than their seizure by the order of the President last August, as it will bring the rights of their owner before a proper tribunal for judicial decision. It is to be presumed that those rights, whatever they may be, will now be determined by *law*, and no longer be the sport of executive caprice. Spain either has a right, under our laws, to procure these boats to be constructed within our jurisdiction, or she has not. The strong personal sympathies of President Grant and the Cuban insurgents ought not to have, and before an upright judicial tribunal cannot have, the slightest weight in the decision of this important question.

Spain has just reason to complain that the judicial proceedings which have at last been initiated were not taken in August, immediately after the seizure of the boats. It may be true that she will have suffered little practical inconvenience by the delay, if they are now promptly released, as the work of construction has gone on without interruption, and the Spanish Government probably would not have sent them to Cuba one by one, but in a fleet under the convoy of ships of war. But if they are not released, the injury done to Spain by the delay is great and inexcusable. When the Spanish Government entered into the contract for building these gunboats, it, of course, supposed that there was no legal impediment; otherwise it would have procured them to be built in England or some other country. It certainly would not have intentionally done so senseless a thing as to waste money in causing them to be built within a jurisdiction where it did not feel secure against their being seized and forfeited for a violation of the municipal law. If there was a reasonable doubt of her right, it was the plain duty of our Government to bring the question before a competent tribunal for decision and save a friendly nation from a violation of law and a misapplication of money. The law was precisely the same in the beginning of August, when the gunboats were seized, that it is at present; and the relations of our Government to the Cuban insurgents have undergone no change. All the reasons for judicial proceeding which exist at present, equally existed then. If Spain had not a clear right to complete the boats and take them beyond our jurisdiction, the question ought to have been determined as soon as it arose in a form susceptible of adjudication, in order that a friendly power might have had an opportunity to desist from an unintentional violation of our laws.

We suppose the truth to be, that the administration knew it had no grounds of seizure which a court would sustain, and that for this reason alone it did not venture upon a judicial proceeding. This is not only true in fact, but it was virtually *confessed* by the administration in the transparent subterfuge to which it had recourse when it seized the vessels under the pretense that they were to be used in prosecuting hostilities against Peru. There is not an intelligent man in the United States who did not regard this pretense as a subterfuge, or who did not believe that the reason for its adoption was the conscious want of lawful authority to seize the vessels if they were to be employed on the coast of Cuba. The thumping up of this false excuse for seizing the boats was a stroke of ingenuity which carried on its face a clear confession of the right of Spain to procure vessels to be built in our harbors to aid in subduing a revolt of her own subjects, whose belligerent status our Government had not acknowledged. The right of Spain to build the boats is clear and unquestionable until our Government shall recognize the insurgents; and it is an advantage to our shipbuilders that this employment is given to them, instead of to their English rivals. As vessels can be constructed in Great Britain at a smaller cost than in this country, it is probable that Spain preferred to build them here because they are not fitted for a long ocean voyage, and could be more safely taken to Cuba by running near our coast. This alone would suffice to show (if anybody had any doubt on that point) that they were never intended to double the "Cape of Storms" and be used against Peru. But it is idle to expose a pretext by which nobody was ever deceived. All the world knows that General Grant caused the Spanish gunboats to be seized, last summer, in the interest of the Cuban insurgents; and that the pretense of hostility to Peru was a cloak to cover an illegal proceeding, and a virtual confession of its illegality.

If we are to have a war with Spain in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, let us not degrade ourselves by sneaking into it under transparent subterfuges. If our Government has determined that Cuba shall be independent, or that it shall be annexed to this country, let it make a manful avowal of its purposes and proceed boldly to their execution. It does not comport with the dignity of a great nation to descend to tricks and chicanery, or to act upon motives which it dares not avow. If Spain has a legal right to take these gunboats to Cuba, the administration should oppose no obstacle to their departure. If we are willing to risk a war with Spain in behalf of the insurgents, these boats will be but as dust in the balance. They cannot obstruct our conquest of the island, if our Government decides that it shall be wrested from Spain. But until the administration knows its own mind on the subject, it had better pay a decent respect to our own laws, and make no further attempts to annul or circumvent them by giving aid to the Cuban insurgents on self-exposed false pretenses.

We suppose no lawyer has any doubt that, under the law as it stands, these vessels will be released as soon as the question is brought before a court; but the fact that the hearing is set down for the 14th of December, a week after the meeting of Congress, may indicate an intention to take the sense of that body, and perhaps procure a change in the law before the case is adjudicated. But if Congress intervenes to thwart the release of the boats, it is war!

THE JUDICIARY AMENDMENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

The official announcement of the adoption of the new Judiciary article of our State Constitution will be most welcome. It will be especially gratifying to the large and varied business interests which have suffered from lax administration of the law, and, indeed, to all owners of associated wealth. The lawyers who still retain some pride in their profession, and who have not ceased to think that practice in the courts ought to be more honorable than the business of the horse-jockey, and that the management of litigation requires a different kind of talent and training from those necessary for a faro bank or a ward primary, will receive the intelligence with unalloyed satisfaction.

The new article makes many changes in our judicial system, and some of them promising wholesome and enduring reforms in the administration of justice in this State, and especially in this city. The first of these changes to be noted is that relating to the organization of the Court of Appeals. This Court will hereafter consist of a Chief Justice and six Associates. They will be elected next spring for fourteen years. Only the Chief Justice and four Associates can be voted for by any one elector, thus giving to the minority two members of the Court. All cases pending in the Court of Appeals on the 1st of January, 1869, and which remain undetermined on the organization of the new Court, will be heard by a Commission, composed of the four present Judges of the Court of Appeals, who have been elected or appointed thereto, and a fifth Commissioner, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, if that be in session, or if it be not, to hold office only until the end of the next session. Four of the five shall constitute a quorum. It now takes about five years to carry a suit through the court. This commission will afford instant relief, and will prove of the greatest benefit to honest litigants, whose entire funds have hitherto, in not a few instances, been locked up in the court. Many of such cases would, indeed, never have been taken there at all, but for the certainty that the party really entitled to the funds or property in dispute may be kept deprived of it for at least that period. It is believed that the new court, as now constituted, will be able to dispose with promptness of all business that may come before it, and that no future accumulation or delay need occur.

The new article also provides that, in 1873, it shall be submitted to the people of the State whether our Judges shall hereafter continue to be elected, or be appointed by the Governor. But the great and sweeping reform wrought by the article relates to the organization and practice of the Supreme Court. Under the present Constitution, the Judges have been in the habit of reviewing their own decisions. This practice was subject to great abuse, and came to be regarded as an unmitigated nuisance and wrong. The Court is composed of thirty-three Judges; each of the eight judicial districts electing four, and the first of these districts, consisting of the city and county of New York, electing five. General Terms, held by not less than three Judges, sit in the several districts to hear and determine appeals from their own decisions, made at Circuit or Special Term. It is true that each particular decision is reviewed not only by the Judge who originally made it, but by his two associates; but the best judges imperceptibly fall into the habit of sustaining each other and being sustained in turn. This abuse has been carried on to such an extent, in this city, as virtually to abrogate the right of appeal. All this, however, is swept away by the new article, which declares the absolute disability of a judge to sit in review of his own decision, or that of any Court of which he was a member. The present judges of the Court will serve out the term for which they were elected, and the future term is to be fourteen years. We are not surprised that the judicial rings of this city did their utmost to defeat the adoption of the new article, for their continued existence depended upon that defeat.

Instead of eight General Terms, which we now have, only so many are to be organized as may be deemed necessary to dispose of the appeal cases from Circuit and Special Terms. Three of them will probably be ample, for the reason that they will be confined to this one branch of judicial duty. The selection of Judges who shall hold these terms is to be in pursuance of a law which the next Legislature is required to enact for the purpose, and they will be designated from the whole body of thirty-three. While, therefore, we shall have a General Term almost always sitting in New York or Brooklyn, it does not follow that the judges holding it shall be selected exclusively from these districts. This arrangement can hardly fail to restore the reign of law in the Supreme Court, and to break up the judicial rings in this city, of which there has been such bitter and frequent complaint. When a suitor can have an immediate appeal from the rash and inconsiderate, not to say corrupt, action of a single judge, to an independent and upright court, the unwarrantable orders with which we have become so familiar will cease to be useful to the parties in whose interest they have ordinarily been made.

AMERICAN ART AND "FOREIGN TRASH."

From the N. Y. Herald.

The public will heartily endorse the action of the crowded meeting which was held on Tuesday evening at the theatre of the Union League Club on behalf of the establishment of a metropolitan art museum in the park. This meeting was presided over by Mr. Bryant, who alluded to the wonderful growth of New York and contrasted its lack of great art museums with the abundance of such institutions in European cities not half so rich and populous. Professor Comfort, of Princeton, made an address, in which he showed how much this country needs artists and what superior artistic talent it can already boast of possessessing. He also referred to the museums of the Old World, commenting on the fact that most of them had been originally built for other than museum purposes, and urging the importance of adopting all modern improvements in constructing here a museum which should externally be a great work of art, although not necessarily of American architecture, and the interior arrangement of which should be made specially to subserve the object of its erection, and nothing else. His declaration that "he knew of only one place in this vicinity which was suitable for a museum, and that place was the Park," was warmly and justly applauded. It should be a museum worthy our city, and should represent the history of art in all ages and nations; "for art," he said, "is cosmopolitan, belonging to no country in particular, and a great artist is a great man and a citizen of the world." He believed it possible to organize such a museum, and knew that every great work in the world could be reproduced so accurately—statues, in plaster of Paris; pictures, by skilful American painters specially commissioned to copy them in European galleries; drawings and engravings, in photographs, and medallions and coins, in casts—as to form a collection that would offer a school for art students and render inestimable service in educating and cultivating the public taste. Addresses were made by Mr. Hunt, the architect; Mr. Stebbins, Mr. Cole, of the Kensington Museum in London; Rev. Dr. Thompson and Rev. Dr. Bellows in behalf of the projected museum of art. Resolutions were adopted as an expression of the favorable opinion of the meeting, and a committee of fifty gentlemen, representing the various organizations and individuals directly interested in the object, was appointed to carry out the enterprise by such means as they may deem expedient.

It is to be hoped that ere long the efforts of this committee, seconded by the liberality of our citizens, may result in founding in the park a museum of art—"a repository of the productions of artists of every class, which shall be in some measure worthy of this great metropolis and of the wide empire of which New York is the commercial centre." In this connection we may add that such a museum will afford, in addition to its other benefits, opportunities for young artists to make themselves known by the exhibition of their works. About thirty young artists met the other evening and organized a society called "The New York Artists' Union, for mutual improvement and the suppression of the trash annually sold in this city as works of art." Anything like an attempt to revive the crusade of a few short-sighted and envious mediocrities and inferiorities, academical or otherwise, to prohibit the importation of such excellent works of foreign art as the most respectable of our art dealers supply in accordance with the elevated standard of public taste, will prove as ineffectual as it is foolishly opposed to sound principles of political economy. The best way to "suppress foreign trash" will be for our young artists to thoroughly prepare themselves to represent as landscapists the incomparable beauty and sublimity of our natural scenery, or, as figure painters, those multitudinous varieties of American life which hitherto have been almost completely undiscovered by so many who having eyes see not. If American art be diligently improved to its highest capability, it will meet with and deserve enthusiastic encouragement, and "foreign trash" will no longer find a market on this side of the Atlantic.

A GREAT RAILROAD SUIT—SUSQUEHANNA AGAINST ERIE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Another big lawsuit has been begun Joseph H. Ramsey, President of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, has sued Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., and Frederick A. Lane, with other directors of the Erie Railway, and the Erie Company itself. The litigation is in reality a continuation of the Susquehanna and Erie quarrel which Governor Hoffman illegally put an end to by taking possession of the Susquehanna road last summer.

Mr. Ramsey's complaint covers ninety-one printed pages. The revenue is laid in Delaware county. Mr. Justice Murray, of the Supreme Court, has issued an injunction and granted an order against the defendants. These papers, together with the complaint, make up three of the most remarkable documents ever known in the legal annals of this State or country.

The complaint states that Mr. Ramsey owns certain stock of the Erie Railway Company, and sets out in full its character, although the amount is not given; also that he owns a past due claim for money against the company. It then recites, with careful detail, the history of the Erie corporation from 1832 to the present time. It alleges that recently the management of the road has fallen into the hands of the awful triad, Fisk, Gould, and Lane; and substantially that these men and their agents have injured and are continuing to injure the property of the Erie Railway Company, so as entirely to destroy the value of the plaintiff's stock and interest therein.

The allegations contained in the complaint are many of them very serious and important; but these are mingled with nonsense in a most remarkable manner. For instance, it is absurd to allege among the grounds for asking an injunction that Fisk has brought obloquy upon the Erie Railway Company "by acting in gaudy uniform the part of a temporary master of steamboats." And what shall we think of the following in a sober legal complaint?

> "That it is injurious to the business of said corporation to have its offices in a building which in part is almost nightly occupied for operatic and dramatic performances; that the frequenting of said building and its approaches by the large number of young clerks in the employment of said company, and by opera and theatre women at the same time, and the musical and dancing rehearsals by day, with the tread of ballet-girls and the echoes of operas and songs, and of all sorts of string and wind instruments resounding in said building, within hearing and almost within sight of numerous young clerks at their desks, in the employment of said company in said opera house, are demoralizing to said young men, destructive of the interests of said company, and without a parallel in railroad history."

Is not this silliness run rampant? Why are not the dulcimer, sackbut, and psaltery mentioned as among the instruments?

The injunction in this case is of the most sweeping character, going so far as to forbid the defendants from using any "persuasion" to prevent the Erie Railway Company from employing persons other than the defendants or their attorneys to defend the suit. The order suspends from office as Directors of the road Fisk, Gould, and Lane, and all others at present engaged in its management. Philo Ruggles is appointed referee to take proofs on behalf of both parties, before the court determines as to the final exercise of its powers in reference to the suspension of the defendants.

Of course, it is impossible at present to express any opinion as to the merits of this extraordinary case; but certainly the plaintiff's course would have more to commend it to the public if extraneous and irrelevant allegations had been omitted in the complaint, and if his preliminary injunction and order had not been quite so strongly drawn.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

PLATED GOODS
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY
AT THE LOWEST RATES,
AT
No. 804 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR,
BY
A. H. ROGERS.

We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.

Triple-Plated Silverware,
Suitable for
BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor.
11 20 1m A. H. ROGERS.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

WILTBERGER'S
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Are warranted equal to any made.
VANILLA, ORANGE,
LEMON, CLOVES,
ROSE, NUTMEG,
PINEAPPLE, BITTER ALMONDS,
CINNAMON.
Prepared at
A. Wiltberger's Drug Store,
No. 233 North SECOND Street.
Depot for BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Blueing clothes. 11 5 mwf3mrp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 t11 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the financial condition of the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise
By order,
CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
11 23 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 54,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
11 23tf City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6. CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
11 10 tf Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9f26t*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 265

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 35

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
35 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

PLATE GLASS.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR FLOORS,
1 INCH THICK.
ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS, ¼ AND ⅜ INCH THICK.
RIBBED GLASS FOR CONSERVATORIES AND GRAPERIES, ¼ and 3 16.
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING-GLASS PLATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET GLASS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.
For sale by
B. H. SHOEMAKER,
205, 207, 209, and 214 N. FOURTH St.,
11 19 fmw1m PHILADELPHIA.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."
EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
No. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at
LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AND
Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM JOHNSON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JACOB C. WHITE, surviving executor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, November 30, 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 11 19fmw5t*

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.

Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S."
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.
We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely:—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and
"Centrally Located,"
(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),
Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.
SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS.
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.
BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.
We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

CLOAKINGS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!
BEAVERS.
ASTRACHANS.
CARACULLAS.
VELVETEENS.
CHINCHILLAS.
WATERPROOFS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
LYONS SILK VELVETS.
SCARLET, WHITE, AND BLUE CLOTHS.
Cloaking buyers have the great advantage of seeing in our Cloak Room all the new styles. Our fine Cloaking Stock is superb.
CLOAK ROOM.
BEAVER CLOAKS.
ASTRACHAN CLOAKS.
CHINCHILLA CLOAKS.
CARACULLA CLOAKS.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
SILK VELVET CLOAKS.
Cheap, medium and fine garments.
Prices range from $10 to $80.
1000 Shawls, full sizes, $3 to $70.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
Fancy Dry Goods Business of
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will be sold on liberal terms to a responsible purchaser. Property for sale or to rent; 25 by 235 feet.
This is a rare chance for any one desiring to secure one of the most desirable business stands in this city. Stock all first-class, and will be sold at its real valuation. Apply as above. 10 2 2m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 15 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 29
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

Splendid Holiday Presents.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
LATE JOHN O. MEAD & SON,
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
MANUFACTURERS OF HARD METAL
SILVER PLATED GOODS.
The experience of thirty years of John O. Mead, the use of new and improved machinery, and the employment of first-class artists, enable us to produce wares
Plated with Pure Silver,
IN ORIGINAL AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
We have now on hand the largest stock of goods to be found in this country, consisting of all the novelties in this line of business. Our stock consists in part of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Tureens, Celery Stands, Dishes, Castors, Vegetable Dishes, Cups, Goblets, Butter Dishes, Pearl and Ivory Handle Cutlery.
Those seeking useful and beautiful presents for the holidays are invited to examine our assortment.
N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,
10 1 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

510. 510.
FURS, CHEAP and GOOD.
RUSSIAN, HUDSON BAY, MINK,
SABLE, OF THE DARKEST SHADES
AND OF THE FINEST QUALITIES,
ROYAL ERMINE, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,
ASTRACHAN, ETC.
All these FURS have been lately imported by us, and are of our well reputed workmanship; and we are selling them at prices to suit the times, at our new and light store, No. 510 ARCH Street, between Fifth and Sixth, south side. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. No business done on Saturdays.
JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,
No. 510 ARCH STREET,
11 5 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

SABLE FURS,
RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY
The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,
No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established 44 years ago.
10 8 fw3mrp] **JAMES REISKY.**

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
CURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,
Tongues and Beef,
Have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET,
11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRT
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The dwelling of Mr. Robert Wilson, in Coates street, below Tenth, was entered yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of a gold chain, articles of jewelry, silk dresses, and other articles of clothing. All the rooms in the house were ransacked, and the beds cut open by the thieves, in their search for plunder. An entrance was effected from the rear of the house.

—Last evening about 6 o'clock a man named Morris was run over by a horse and buggy at Fifteenth and Arch streets, and had his head and arm badly cut. He was taken home in Parrish street, above Eleventh.

Domestic Affairs.

—A new line of steamers is to be started between New York and the Mediterranean.

—The appropriate House Committee is making very complete arrangements for taking the census in 1870.

—The Indians in the Snake country, California, refuse to go on their reservations, and an outbreak of hostilities may occur at any moment.

—In consequence of the absence from Harrisburg of some members and the illness of others, no meeting of the Board of Public Charities will be held until December 1.

—Brigham Young's Mormon church property has been assessed by an Internal Revenue officer. Brigham declines to pay, and the attention of Congress will be called to the case.

—Albert D. Richardson, a well-known journalist, and an old attache of the New York *Tribune*, was shot, and it is feared mortally wounded, in the office of that paper yesterday afternoon, by Daniel McFarland, a lawyer.

—An address to Congress, setting forth that the recent election in Virginia was a Confederate triumph, achieved by intimidation and fraud, was adopted yesterday by the Republican Convention of that State. A new election is asked for.

—An order has been obtained from a New York Supreme Court Judge by Fisk and Gould staying all proceedings in Ramsey's suit against them until a motion for the dissolution of the injunction obtained by him had been decided upon.

Foreign Affairs.

—Empress Eugenie is expected to arrive in Paris from the East on the 2d of December.

—The London *Shipping Gazette* had an editorial yesterday on American finances, in which it says that a return to specie payment could soon be effected without injury to any class.

—In an article on the Spanish succession the London *Times* suggests the recall of the Prince of Asturias, his redemption from the influence of Isabella, and his education for the position.

CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the City Government held their stated meeting yesterday:—

Select Branch—Mr. Stokley, president, was in the chair.

A communication was received from the superintendent of the Girard estates. It stated the estimates necessary to sustain the institution during the year 1870.

Mr. Cattell, from the Committee on Girard Estates, made a report relative to the resolution directing the committee to investigate the correctness of the statement that the Mayor had refused to execute indentures for certain lads in the institution. The report pronounced the assertion a calumny.

The committee were then released from further duty in the matter.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee on Schools, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to affix the corporate seal to a lease of certain premises for the Monroe school-house. Adopted.

An ordinance creating a loan of $803,180 for new school buildings was referred to the Committee on Finance.

An ordinance appropriating $15,160 to the Controllers of Public Schools, to purchase fuel for the year 1869, was passed.

A resolution was reported by Mr. Shallcross requiring the Chief of Police to furnish to Councils a list of the names, residences, &c., of the gentlemen now upon the force. Adopted.

Mr. Franciscus submitted a communication from Hon. S. Gross Fry, president of the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway. It represents that the last Legislature authorized the conversion of the Schuylkill Railway to a freight road. Mr. Fry asks the passage of an ordinance guaranteeing, in case of such conversion, that Councils will never give authority to any parties to remove the rails. In consideration of this he pledges that the corporation will waive their right to cross Chestnut and Market streets at grade, and will so construct their freight road as to cross the streets under the bridges.

This was referred to the Committee on Highways.

The Chamber elected as directors of Wills Hospital Wm. C. Hannis, Charles Ellis and Dilwyn Parrish.

A resolution to pave Vincent street, north of Green, was passed.

A resolution of inquiry why Long lane remains unpaved was passed.

A resolution asking Common Council to return a resolution relative to the extension of Orthodox street, Twenty-third ward, was adopted.

A resolution of inquiry as to the cost of bridging the Schuylkill at Green lane, Manayunk, was offered by Mr. Jones. It was adopted.

The University bill passed finally. It sells to the University seven and a half acres of the Almshouse grounds, fronting the Darby road, at the sum of $15,000.

The negative votes were those of Messrs. Fox, Hopkins, McCall, McIlvain, Shallcross and Shermer.

A resolution to pave Dudley street, First ward, was passed.

Appropriations to the city ice-boat, to the superintendent of City Railroad, &c., as passed by Common Council, were concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, President Louis Wagner in the chair.

The following communications were received:

One from W. D. Thayer and C. E. Bean, relative to a new method of lighting the city by electricity.

One from an ungrammatical tax payer, who prays that the salaries of teachers may not be raised.

Mr. Hanna presented a resolution to appoint a joint special committee to inquire into the feasibility of lighting the city gas by electricity. Agreed to.

Mr. Oram offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to have Hamilton street repaired.

Mr. H. Huhn presented a resolution requesting the Mayor to return to Councils a resolution to extend Orthodox street. Agreed to.

Mr. Martin moved to elect three members as managers of Wills Hospital. Agreed to.

Mr. Martin nominated Henry Davis, Edward Townsend and Oliver Evans. They were elected by acclamation.

Mr. Shoemaker, of the Finance Committee, presented a resolution making transfers in the appropriation to the Highway Department. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $82,725 to the Board of Revision of Taxes for 1870. Postponed.

Also, one making an appropriation of $237,256 to the City Commissioners for the expenses of the year 1870. Postponed.

Also, one making an additional appropriation of $160,625 to the City Commissioners. Agreed to.

Mr. Miller, of the Committee on Highways, presented a resolution for the paving of Dudley street, in the First ward. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to pay for the construction of a sewer in Main street, in the Twenty-first ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Myers, of Committee on Police, presented a resolution making certain transfers in the appropriation to the department of police and fire alarm telegraph for 1869. Agreed to.

Mr. Hetzell read in place and presented an ordinance to limit the expenses of the Highway Department by reducing the number of supervisors.

Mr. Calhoun moved to indefinitely postpone. Lost.

Mr. Evans moved to refer to the Committee on Highways. Agreed to.

Mr. Hanna presented an ordinance directing the chief engineer and surveyor to accept a deed of dedication of the use of Walden street, in Ninth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker, of Committee on Finance, presented a report, with a resolution, approving the securities of Joseph F. Marcer, City Treasurer elect. Agreed to.

The resolution to extend Orthodox street was received from the Mayor, and on motion referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Evans presented a resolution granting Mr. William King permission to place telegraph wires on the fire-alarm telegraph poles. Referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Martin presented a resolution instructing the superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph to have all poles not in use removed from the streets.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to resume second reading of ordinance making an appropriation of $8800 to the superintendent of city railroads. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to resume second reading of the ordinance making an appropriation of $21,500 to the City Controller for the year 1870. Agreed to.

Also, the ordinance making an appropriation of $34,800 to the trustees of the city ice boat for 1870. Agreed to.

Also, the ordinance making an appropriation of $39,676 to pay the clerks of Councils for the year 1870. After a few slight amendments, the bill passed.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $35,200 to the Receiver of Taxes for the year 1870. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $23,100 to the Department of the City Treasurer for 1870. Agreed to.

Mr. Shields presented an ordinance making an appropriation of $2500 to the Controllers of Public Schools for the establishment of night schools. Referred to Committee on Finance.

The following bills were received from Select Council:

One asking the discharge of the Committee on Girard Estates from the consideration of the subject of binding boys out from Girard College. Agreed to.

An ordinance to authorize the sale of a lot of ground in the Twenty-seventh ward to the University of Pennsylvania, the same being part of the almshouse property.

Mr. Hetzell moved to make it the special order for next Thursday at 5 o'clock. Agreed to.

A resolution relative to grading streets in the Twenty-seventh ward. Referred to Committee on Highways.

A resolution to discharge the Committee on Schools from the consideration of effecting a loan for school purposes. Agreed to.

A resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to pave Vincent street with tramway stones. Agreed to.

An ordinance to affix the seal of the city to a deed conveying Monroe grammar school when sold. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution relative to a bridge across the Schuylkill at Green lane. Agreed to.

An ordinance making an appropriation of $712 50 from the residuary portion of the Girard estate for the erection of a culvert. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution making transfers in the appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution making certain transfers in appropriations to Girard College. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $15,160 for school purposes. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Adjourned.

Camden Affairs.

The following statement, with reference to the valuation of real estate and personal property, was submitted to Councils last evening:—

North Ward—Total value of real estate as assessed, $2,846,850; personal property, $1,632,625; poll tax, $1205; school tax, $1398; dog tax, $80·50; total amount of assessment, $96,751·42. Amount collected by David H. Coudit:—State tax in full, $2710·28; county tax, $27,500; school tax, $17,085·85; city and ward, $22,898·78; total, $70,194·91; amount returned uncollected, $26,556·51.

Middle Ward.—Total valuation of real estate assessed, $1,845,900; personal property, $487,000; poll tax, $1257; school, $1455; dog tax, $45. Total amount of assessment, $64,361·40. Amount collected by John Evans:—State tax in full, $1480·66; county, $15,000; school, $8109·76; city and ward, $15,861·96. Total amount collected, $40,452·38. Amount returned uncollected, $23,909·02.

South Ward.—Total value of real estate as assessed, $1,285,550; personal property, $55,525; poll tax, $934; school, $1269; dog tax, $164·50. Total amount of assessment, $33,611·51. Amount collected by William Wiatt:—State tax in full, $820·85; county, $8354; school, $4473·75; city and ward, $6216·16. Total amount, $19,864·76. Amount returned uncollected, $13,737·76.

The Anatomy of Quarrelling.

There is one very singular cause of quarrelling, that arises from a peculiarly sensitive and affectionate temperament. It is common to nearly all lovers, but it is frequently found among friends also. There are some people who cannot get on without a constantly reiterated assurance of the love with which they are regarded. They begin to doubt the existence of affection if it does not manifest itself from time to time in some marked manner; and their common method of proving this is to get up some sort of quarrel, affording opportunities for a dramatic "making-up." They are like children who are continually pulling up the flowers they have planted to see if they have taken root. They are not content with recalling to mind certain undeniable proofs of the friendship or love which unites them to their friends; they must needs have some palpable testimony. They are anxious, apprehensive; their faith is so independent of ordinary reason that they are never satisfied with such proofs as would be a perfect guarantee to other people's good sense. Yet it is not so much that they distrust the permanence of the affection which they have inspired, as that they linger for the pleasure of hearing it find utterance. Hence the astonishing repetitions of love letters—the unvarying reiteration of a few tender phrases in lovers' talk. It is all very well for an outsider to ask what is the use of repeating thirty times in a letter what both the writer and the receiver accepts as an undeniable fact; but both of them have taken pleasure in this persistent writing of the old, old phrases, which are so remarkably commonplace and often ludicrous to uninterested persons. By-and-by, however, marriage forms the climax of this interchange of of assurances, and constitutes in itself a sort of assurance which ought to render them henceforth unnecessary. Now, if the young creature who has been transformed into a wife should happen to possess one of those restless, sensitive, anxious natures, it is only too likely that she will take alarm at the undemonstrative and commonplace way in which her husband accepts his happiness. She will begin to suspect that marriage has cooled his affection for her, and she will render herself wretched with the doubt. Some quiet evening she becomes rather pensive, and to her husband, who is reading the newspaper, she says:—

"Oh, Tom, I'm beginning to think you don't love me nearly so much as you used to do."

"Stuff and nonsense!" he says, continuing the reading of Our Special Correspondent's glowing account of the performances of Flying Rein.

In a few moments he looks round, and finds her gone. Recollecting vaguely that she had said something to him in a very peculiar tone, he goes after her, and finds her in another room, and dreadful distant in manner. He is very repentant; she bursts into tears; and then he makes all those protestations of affection that she has been dying to hear. This is a very pretty lesson. Whenever the monotony of married existence tires her, and she longs for one of the lover-like bursts of endearment of their preconjugal days, all he has to do is to get up a nice little quarrel and terrify her remorseless husband into heroics. Nor would it be fair to say that she does so out of a mere intention to afford herself pleasure. It is probably one of the radical characteristics of her nature to hunger for these emotional crises; and, once she found out the way to procure them, it is very likely that, inadvertently, she will have recourse to it pretty often.—*Temple Bar.*

—A Welsh clergyman who preached from the text, "Love one another," gave a national turn to the subject by illustrating it with an anecdote of two goats who met on the midst of the one-plank bridge that crossed the little stream in their parish:—"But did they fight and try to push each other into the water? O, no! but the one laid himself down while the other stepped over him. Here was friendship! here was love! O, my brethren, let us all live like goats!"

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·59	MOON RISES	11·54
SUN SETS	4·35	HIGH WATER	8·25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov. 4
Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 6
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 12
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 13
Weser	Southampton	New York	Nov. 16
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 18
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 18
FOR EUROPE.			
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Nov. 27
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 27
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
England	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 27
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Java	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Union	New York	Bremen	Dec. 2
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Dec. 14
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 27
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 27
Rapidan	New York	Havana	Nov. 27
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 2
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 2
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Robert Boak, Jolly, Bremen, Workman & Co.
Barque M. C. Fox, Ross, Sagua, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Thos. Walter, Robinson, St. John, P. R., John Mason & Co.
Schr Edw. Lameyer, Gorman, Newburyport, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, 4½ days from New Orleans via Havana, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Banner, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Chief, Townsend, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

SPOKEN.

Nov. 15, 6 P. M., lat. 35, long. 70 54, schr Mary E. Amsden, from Philadelphia for Barbados—by brig Veteran, Snow, at this port 23d inst.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 25.—Nineteen barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
E. Henry, with hay, for Philadelphia.
Gen. Foot, with old rails, for Philadelphia.
Shawnee, with old rails, for Philadelphia.
S. A. Clark, with apples, for Philadelphia.
Tim Low, with railroad iron, for Philadelphia.
George H. Preston, with nitrate soda, for Wilmington.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 25.—Fourteen barges are ready to-night, but no steamer here to take them.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 26.—The barges A. Goodrich, W. B. Crawford, G. W. A. Smith, and John Wall, with coal for New York, left last night.
Barge H. C. Horton, with salt for Baltimore, will leave to-day. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 23d instant.
Steamers Sarah, Jones, and Eutaw, Coffin, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque D. H. Watjen, Deetjeen, from London, which arrived 22d and anchored off Sandy Hook, waiting orders, has been ordered to Philadelphia, and proceeded yesterday morning.
Barque Desiah, Gilkey, hence, at Bremen 13th inst.
Barque Deborah Pennell, Pennell, at Callao 25th ult., from Guarape.
Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Munro, from Boston, at Portland 23d inst.
Barque Tuisco, Beelegard, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 12th inst.
Barque Griffin, Armstrong, hence, sailed from Queenstown, 12th inst. for Liverpool.
Barque James Kelly, Burtis, sailed from Cardenas 16th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Waltham, Hammond, sailed from Cardenas 14th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Mechanic, Dyer, cleared at Portland 23d inst. for Cardenas.
Brig Ortolan, Leeman, hence, at Messina 3d inst. via Naples.
Schr Wm. S. Hilles, Burgess, entered out at London 11th inst. for Demerara.
Schr Tennessee, Creed, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 23d inst.
Schrs Flyaway, Kelly, from Providence for Philadelphia, and Champion, Clark, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate 24th inst.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 23d inst.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, hence, at Newport 23d inst.
Schr Windward, Reeves, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 23d inst.
Schrs J. W. Hall, Powell; M. Morse, Price; Mary Weaver, Weaver; and Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 23d inst.
Schrs Wm. P. Phillips, Somers, and R. G. Whilldin, Fennimore, hence, at Providence 23d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Barque Hermelin, Nilsson, at Liverpool from Philadelphia, reports having passed Sept. 29, lat. 37 17 N., long. 69 W., a vessel dismasted and abandoned, from 200 to 300 tons burthen, full of water, and painted black, with a white streak around her, and yellow inside.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION!
REMOVAL.
DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHENIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE,
removed from No. 928 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1433 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods.
VINCENT P. DONNELLY Broker,
10 30 1m No. 1433 SOUTH Street.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 113wfm

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds for the year 1870.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and thirty (550,330) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds for the year 1870, to be applied as follows:—

Item 1. To "Sinking Fund of ten millions," one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars.

Item 2. To "Sinking Fund of one million," twelve thousand (12,000) dollars.

Item 3. To "Sinking Fund of eight hundred thousand dollars' Loan," nine thousand six hundred (9600) dollars.

Item 4. To "Sinking Fund of four hundred and fifty thousand (350,000) dollars' Loan," five thousand four hundred (5400) dollars.

Item 5. To "Sinking Fund of Sunbury and Erie Railroad," twelve thousand six hundred (12,600) dollars.

Item 6. To "Sinking Fund of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars' Loan," three thousand nine hundred (3900) dollars.

Item 7. To "Sinking Fund of Northwestern Railroad," seven thousand eight hundred (7800) dollars.

Item 8. To "Sinking Fund of Certain Obligations," nine hundred and sixty-nine (969) dollars.

Item 9. To "Sinking Fund of Road Damages," one thousand (1000) dollars.

Item 10. To "Sinking Fund of Certain Culverts," two thousand four hundred (2400) dollars.

Item 11. To "Sinking Fund of Water Loan, No. 1," three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six (3936) dollars.

Item 12. To "Sinking Fund of seven hundred dollars' Loan," eight thousand four hundred (8400) dollars.

Item 13. To "Sinking Fund of Defense of City, No. 1," fifteen thousand six hundred (15,600) dollars.

Item 14. To "Sinking Fund of Gas Works, No. 1," nine thousand (9000) dollars.

Item 15. To "Sinking Fund of Gas Works, No. 2," ten thousand (10,000) dollars.

Item 16. To "Sinking Fund of Gas Works, No. 3," ten thousand (10,000) dollars.

Item 17. To "Sinking Fund of Gas Works, No. 4," twenty thousand (20,000) dollars.

Item 18. To "Sinking Fund of School Loan, No. 1," twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 19. To "Sinking Fund Road Damages and Bridges," twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 20. To "Sinking Fund of Chesnut Street Bridge, No. 1," twenty-four hundred (2400) dollars.

Item 21. To "Sinking Fund of one million two hundred thousand dollars Loan," fourteen thousand four hundred (14,400) dollars.

Item 22. To "Sinking Fund of Bounty, No. 1," six thousand (6000) dollars.

Item 23. To "Sinking Fund Defense of City, No. 2," six thousand (6000) dollars.

Item 24. To "Sinking Fund Defense of City, No. 3," twelve thousand (12,000) dollars.

Item 25. To "Sinking Fund City Bounty, No. 2," thirty-nine thousand (39,000) dollars.

Item 26. To "Sinking Fund City Bounty, No. 3," forty-two thousand (42,000) dollars.

Item 27. To "Sinking Fund School Loan, No. 2," twelve thousand (12,000) dollars.

Item 28. To "Sinking Fund Water Loan, No. 2," twelve thousand (12,000) dollars.

Item 29. To "Sinking Fund Municipal Loan," thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Item 30. To "Sinking Fund Chesnut Street Bridge, No. 2," one thousand and twenty (1020) dollars.

Item 31. To "Sinking Fund Defense of City, No. 4," seven thousand two hundred (7200) dollars.

Item 32. To "Sinking Fund City Loan, No. 33," twelve thousand (12,000) dollars.

Item 33. To "Sinking Fund City Loan, No. 34," twenty-one thousand six hundred (21,620) dollars.

Item 34. To "Sinking Fund of Culvert, No. 2," nine thousand six hundred (9600) dollars.

Item 35. To "Sinking Fund Park Loan," forty-eight thousand (48,000) dollars.

Item 36. To "Sinking Fund City Loan, No. 35," nineteen thousand six hundred and eighty (19,680) dollars.

Item 37. To "Sinking Fund Gas Works. No. 5," twenty thousand (20,000) dollars.

Item 38. For Salary of Secretary, four hundred (400) dollars.

Item 39. For Stationery and Incidentals, twenty-five (25) dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

Giving permission to Conklin & Day to erect a frame shed.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That permission be and it is hereby given to Conklin & Day to erect a frame shed at No. 108 Richmond street, Eighteenth ward, for the purpose of drying soaps therein.

Provided, That the permission hereby granted shall be revocable by the city of Philadelphia at its option at any time, indicated by the passage of an ordinance without notice. And provided, also, that Conklin & Day pay to the City Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars, to pay for the publication of this ordinance. And all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith be and they are hereby repealed.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
11 26 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 23§

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE
CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Streets 11 6

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfm§

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 27 at 12 noon.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 12 noon.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P.M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN........$100 STEERAGE........$30
To London........105 To London........35
To Paris........115 To Paris........47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency
Liverpool........$80 Liverpool........$30
Halifax........20 Halifax........15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer........45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer........30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin........$140 | Second Cabin........$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin........$145 | Second Cabin........$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
1 27§ H. L. LEAF,
No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.
THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN,
CAPTAIN HINCKLEY,
Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, December 2, at 4 P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK STREET WHARF.
The Steamship PROMETHEUS will follow THURSDAY, December 9. 2 22§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP
LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1869.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A SPECIAL despatch from Washington, which we published in THE TELEGRAPH yesterday, fully confirms the view previously expressed in these columns in regard to the resumption of specie payments. It states "on the highest and most unquestionable authority" that "not only does the Secretary of the Treasury not favor the immediate resumption of specie payments, but in his report he will deprecate any attempt on the part of Congress to force such a policy upon the country." This intelligence should go far to set at rest the uneasy feelings that have from time to time been created by sensational reports of speedy resumption. It is natural that a portion of the statesmen of the country should look forward to that end and seek to hasten it; and every patriotic citizen would much rather see the paper issues of the Government rated at or above gold par than below it. But those who are especially entrusted with the management of the national finances can never safely ignore the intimacy of their connection with the general prosperity of the people, nor prudently attempt experiments of a hazardous and uncertain nature. As soon as the Government can pay gold for all its obligations, let it do so. Everything that tends to improve its financial condition in creases its ability to attain this goal. If it keeps steadily on in the present path of reducing the bulk of its indebtedness, increasing its revenues, and diminishing its expenditures, the time cannot be far distant when resumption will be entirely practicable. But let it not be guilty of the folly of attempting a task which is at once beyond its own strength and likely to impose too heavy a strain upon all the business interests of the nation. The sick man, when convalescing, can never tell, in advance, how soon his pristine vigor will be restored. He acts wisely when he rebuilds his shattered constitution, but absurdly when he positively promises to engage prematurely in laborious and exhaustive undertakings which are calculated to cause a relapse worse than the original disease. And it should never be forgotten that the Government, in acting on this question, acts not only for itself but for nearly forty millions of people. If it wantonly arrests the progress of industry, shuts up manufactories, stagnates commerce, and prostrates agriculture, it will at once destroy the sources of its own revenues and carry desolation to innumerable households.

Too many persons are disposed to treat this question in a cavalier spirit. We are told by a cable telegram that an article published in the London *Shipping Gazette* of yesterday says, "A return to specie payments could soon be effected in the United States, and no debtor class would suffer by it. The Southern States are generally well off for cash, and Southern buyers are the mainstay of the Northern markets." The writer displays in these remarks not only his indifference to the welfare of a large body of the American people, but his ignorance of the subject under discussion. He should have reverted to the financial history of England during the long series of wars in which she embarked during the closing years of the last century. The British Government ordered a suspension of specie payments on the 26th of February, 1797, and resumption was not attempted until May 1, 1823—suspension being thus continued for a period of more than twenty-six years. It is part of the financial history of that period, too, that although preparations for resumption had gradually been made for four years previous to 1823, resumption at that late day was disastrous to many important British interests. In other words, Great Britain only *began to prepare* for specie payments four years after the restoration of peace; and although resumption came four years after these preparations had been continued, eight years after the termination of hostilities, and twenty-six years after suspension commenced, great misery and financial distress still prevailed. And yet, the British writer, with this record before him, announces that no class in the United States would suffer from a speedy return to specie payments here! Similar sentiments are occasionally expressed on this side of the Atlantic, and there is a readiness to forget the magnitude of the obligations involved, and the inherent difficulties of the proposed task, which is truly astonishing. The Government could resume specie payments to-morrow if the public were sufficiently well satisfied of its readiness and ability to continue them to abstain from demanding gold. But in the present state of public opinion its coffers would be drained of specie in twenty and four hours, beyond the hope of replenishment, and a second suspension more damaging than the first would inevitably ensue. The gold in the Treasury would scarcely redeem one-third of the legal-tender notes outstanding, and they form but a tithe of the obligations upon which gold payments must, sooner or later, be made.

An essential and indispensable concomitant of successful resumption is the absolute restoration of public confidence in the ability of the nation to pay coin for all its matured obligations. It is vain to hope that such confidence will be restored by a mere act of Congress announcing that such payment will be commenced on a given day. The Treasury must be well enough prepared in advance to meet those who are likely to ask for gold to satisfy all that there is no use in asking for it; that no premium can be obtained for gold; and that it can always be procured, in exchange for greenbacks, by a mere demand. It is obvious that such preparations have not yet been made, and that they are not likely to be made during the next few months. Meanwhile, however, let all be done that can be done to hasten the restoration of confidence and the conclusive re-establishment of the national credit.

MORE TERRITORY FOR SALE.

SINCE the United States has gone into the land purchasing business, holders of islands in the West Indies have shown considerable anxiety to sell out, preferring a good round sum of ready money in hand to the possession of territory that brings in little or nothing. An unlucky earthquake had the effect of annulling Mr. Seward's bargain for St. Thomas, and the Danish Government has been overcome with grief ever since because it cannot dispose of one island that it does not want, and for which it expected to receive a few millions of American gold that it really needs. Cuba is about the only West Indian territory that we really have a longing for, and that Spain refuses to sell on any terms, mainly, we imagine, because she imagines that there is a latent intention to take it from her anyhow by foul means, if not by fair. On the other hand, the neighboring island of St. Domingo shows a decided disposition to sell out on easy terms. A despatch from Havana represents that all the Dominican leaders are anxious for annexation to the United States in consideration of a reasonable amount of money.

Baez, Pimental, and Cabral, however much they may disagree on other points, are united on this, and the only question is which shall get the money. Baez is the constitutional President of the republic, and it is stated that he is ready to open negotiations whenever the Congress of the United States shall make the necessary appropriations. His rivals, however, are equally well disposed, and they are anxious only to obtain that ascendancy that will entitle them to receive the cash whenever the United States is ready to pay. Baez is ready to open negotiations, the partisans of Pimental are scattering among the people handbills favoring annexation with the United States, and Cabral hopes to be in power when the bargain is concluded, so that he may get the money.

In Hayti we are told that the only opponents to selling out to the United States are parties under European influence, while Salnave and Saget, the rival Presidents, both are willing and anxious to dispose of their claims. The entire island, it is said, can be purchased for $2,000,000, which certainly looks cheap. But in case the United States should conclude to invest, the trouble would be to decide who ought to receive the money. All the impecunious revolutionary leaders would claim it, and those who did not get anything would undoubtedly declare the bargain off, and proceed to create a disturbance; so that, after paying for our island, we would have also to conquer it, at an expense considerably greater than it is worth, from which point of view it is certainly not as cheap as it seems on first sight. As we are not in any present distress for additions to our territory in that quarter of the world, we can afford to wait until the islands of the West Indies come to us in the natural course of events, or until we can purchase at such a figure as will make it an object to spend our money.

ART EDUCATION.

NEW YORK, like Philadelphia, is afflicted with a Fine Art Academy that is chiefly remarkable for its eminent respectability, and for the fact that it is a hindrance rather than an aid to the development of art in the United States. But New York appears to have awakened fully to the fact that its so-called "National" Academy of Design is a dead weight that American art cannot any longer afford to carry without being crushed by it, and active measures have been inaugurated to establish a great Art Museum that will furnish to American artists the facilities that they need for study, and to the American people the means for general artistic culture, by providing an ample collection of specimens in all the different branches of art. The idea appears to be to establish a system of art schools in connection with this museum, which will enable students to obtain such education as is absolutely necessary for the production of thoroughly good art work, without the necessity for visiting Europe. This is exactly what we have repeatedly urged for this city, and with the collection of art works in the possession of our Academy we have a far better nucleus for a first-class institution than there is in New York. It will take time and money to build up a great art university in either city, but the thing can be done if a proper start is made, and if those who can appreciate the importance of the subject will unite and exert themselves energetically.

A little healthy criticism has had a decidedly beneficial effect on the Academy of Fine Arts in this city, and that venerable institution has displayed an unwonted activity in its schools this winter. A number of improvements have been introduced, owing, it is true, in a very great measure, to the intelligent efforts of Professor Schussele, who has infused a spirit of emulation into the students that promises good results. One swallow does not make summer, however, and one artist, no matter what his attainments may be, cannot build up a great school of Art by his own unaided efforts. What has been done at the Academy is scarcely a beginning, and the institution is founded on such essentially wrong principles that, as it is at present constituted, it is useless to hope for any great things from it. The artists are almost unanimously in antagonism to it, and the Board of Directors take no trouble to conciliate them and to secure their support and assistance. We have demonstrated often enough in these columns the utter absurdity of a corporation of bankers, brokers, and merchants attempting to carry on an educational institution of any kind, much less an Academy of Fine Arts, and we see nothing in the recent increase of facilities at our Academy to induce us to hope or expect that any great results will follow. An Art Academy in this country, to fulfil the requirements of such an institution, must be established on essentially the same basis as our universities and colleges. Its internal management must be in the hands of professional men exclusively, who must be protected from the meddlesome interference of self-elected patrons of art. It is only in this manner that an Art Academy can be conducted with success, and it is to be hoped that the movement inaugurated in New York will have the effect of inspiring the citizens of Philadelphia with a proper spirit of emulation, and lead to the establishment here of a great art school that will be a credit to the city and a lasting benefit to the whole country.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

THE extreme radical Republicans of Virginia appear determined to utterly destroy the party in that State. The overwhelming defeat which their ticket sustained at the recent State election does not appear to have taught them wisdom, and many of them have arrayed themselves in open conflict with the mass of the people of the State. The address to Congress which was adopted yesterday by their State Convention is an ill-natured and inconsiderate document, the promulgation of which is calculated to work the Republican cause in Virginia irreparable harm. Some of its allegations are truthful, but the majority of them are exceedingly exaggerated, to say the least. The assertion that the true secret of the Republican defeat at the election was the submission to a separate vote of the test oath and disfranchising clauses of the Constitution is utterly groundless. If these two clauses had not been submitted to a separate vote, there is but little doubt that the whole Constitution would have been rejected, and the reconstruction of Virginia indefinitely postponed. The action of Congress and the President in authorizing a separate vote on the test oath and disfranchising clauses saved the expurgated Constitution from defeat, and placed Virginia in a fair way of being restored to her normal relations to the Union.

Among the points embraced in this address is one which demands from Congress the passing of a law by which the whole process of reconstruction shall be gone through with again, or the exaction from the members of the Legislature of the test oath, and the awarding of the seats of such members as are unable to take it to such eligible candidates as received the next highest number of votes. This ridiculous demand is about what might have been expected from men who have shown such a narrowness of spirit and lack of statesmanship as have characterized the radical leaders in Virginia. Two members of the committee appointed to prepare the address supported a substitute which contained some traces of wisdom. They desired the immediate admission of the State and the exaction by Congress of a guarantee that every citizen of Virginia shall be protected in all his rights under the Federal and State Constitutions. But the majority of the convention were in no mood for entertaining such a sensible policy, and carried everything with such a high hand that the advocates of the substitute finally withdrew in a body, among the number being two of the radical Congressmen elect, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, two radical State Senators, and the very man who was the father of the proscriptive test-oath and disfranchising clauses of the Constitution, about the defeat of which the convention raised such a lamentation. The result will probably be that the withdrawing members will be forced into the ranks of the Walker party, and the radicals of Virginia will thus be consigned to the fate which their foolish proscriptive policy has merited. The greater number of their leaders have been men without character, whose chief object has been the promotion of their own selfish interests, without much regard to the substantial welfare of the State. Not until they are driven from all stations of power and influence can the true Republican party of Virginia be reorganized on a successful basis, and their recent action will tend materially to bring about this desirable result.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

IT has been proposed that the centennial festival of Independence day shall be celebrated in this city by a grand exposition of the industry of all nations on a scale commensurate in dignity with the importance of the occasion and the foremost position which the United States of America occupies among the nations of the earth. This matter was first suggested, we believe, last winter, and it was deemed at that time a little premature to make any public movement in the matter, but since that time the prominent men of the city of Washington, seeing an opportunity to bleed the National Treasury for the benefit of the hotels and faro-banks of that delectable city of mud and dust, have gone to work and secured a conditional subscription of over one million of dollars. The advantages which Washington has for an exhibition of the kind proposed are few; its manufactures are principally suspended claims against the Government, canards and departmental newsmongers, and mixed drinks. There was once a suit of clothes made in the town, but it was a great while ago, and the manufactory was burned down, we believe, for fear the people would get into bad *habits*, since which time it has had little or no prominence as a manufacturing or commercial centre.

There are but few cities where sufficient accommodation, capital, and ability can be furnished for so great an enterprise. The time for considering the matter has now arrived. It will require five or six years to make the announcement to all parts of the habitable globe, and secure the requisite approval and co-operation not only of our National Government but of that of other lands. It will require a guarantee of some $3,000,000, which we believe can be raised in our city and in its vicinity by the parties interested, who embrace all classes of the community. Russia has announced that a grand Exposition will take place in 1870. England had her first show in 1851; Ireland in 1860; France in 1867, and now it will be our turn.

New York once tried its hand at something of the kind, but it failed most ingloriously, and finally became a sort of side show to Barnum's Museum, and the moral exhibition of fat women and living skeletons who delighted to set forth their proportions to the *savants* of that city. It finally ended in smoke, having been burnt up one afternoon, as all Mr. Barnum's shows end.

But let our manufacturers take the matter to heart, and consider what great advantages will be gained by throwing open the contents of the vast workshops which render Philadelphia (aspersed, as she too often is, with a charge of being slow) the second manufacturing city in the world. We would that we could call on our merchants, but our commerce is not flourishing, except with Burlington and Chester.

Let our municipal authorities see that the vast influx of wealthy and skilled foreign travellers would double the taxable value of our real estate, and give each Philadelphian the right to exclaim, with Paul of Tarsus, "I am a citizen of no mean city."

THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS OF PHILADELPHIA are not commensurate in any degree with the population or business of the city. It is estimated, on a liberal allowance, that there is not room for four thousand strangers at the hotels, including in the enumeration all sizes and conditions, from the palatial Continental to the Red Lion and Black Bear. This is in the ratio of one stranger to two hundred inhabitants. In New York it is asserted, on good authority, that seventy thousand strangers could be kept without annoying the pocket-books of the frugal marketers. The great Democratic Seymour and Blair Convention, in 1868, proved the truth of this calculation. The character of our hostelries has much degenerated within the past twenty years; and while we hear of the man who knows how to keep a hotel becoming famous, we do not think that he troubles Philadelphia much. Princely fortunes have been made in a few years, and with little trouble, at this not unpleasant occupation, in our midst, and it can be done again.

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For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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Subject—"The Question of Caste."
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Subject—"Clear Grit."
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Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. 11 22 7t

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TO BE RESPECTED BY YOUR NEIGHBOR,

Clothe yourself
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Clothe yourself
Clothe yourself
IN A SUIT of Fine Fashionable Fall
Fine Fashionable Fall
Fine Fashionable Fall
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Of every variety,
Ready made,
And ready to be made,
At startlingly low prices,
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Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

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And a full assortment of CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, SARDINES, etc., which we offer to families in unbroken packages at wholesale prices.
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FINE LAYER FIGS.
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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26, 1869.

Evacuation Day.

The present generation is not as fully informed upon the history of its own country as it might be. For instance, when the streets at an early hour yesterday morning gave evidence that a public procession and celebration of more than ordinary interest were in progress, what is the matter? was the first question every one asked. Finally, one of those well-informed fossils who give the tone to all the inferior strata below him, happened to hit upon the idea of its being Evacuation day. The hit was extremely successful. Evacuation day it was, and right martially and patriotically was it observed. For the eighty-sixth time flags were simultaneously run up all over the city in honor of that event; the fire department and the military turned out. The northwest corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue was particularly noticeable in this connection. A gayly-draped stand was erected there, for the accommodation of the Mayor, who reviewed the troops.

Sown His Wild Oats.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has been so considerate as to write and send to one of the daily papers for publication a denial of some statements bearing rather hard upon his character. This letter is a model of modesty and humility. Upon reading it, you wonder how it happens that so shamefaced a youth could possibly have so far forgotten his blushes as to rush into print. According to the tenor of this letter, which is published for the information of the public, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is made the subject of false reports that "run like wildfire over the city." His acts "are scrutinized and vilified as though he were some distinguished character," and he asks the "indulgence of his friends and the public until he can prove to them by his actions that he is better than they think him. In fact, all his wild oats are sown, "and he is trying to earn a respectable living like any other private citizen." All this is very charming, but it is intensely like crying before one is hurt. So far from the young Mr. Vanderbilt's acts being scrutinized and vilified, not one reader of a newspaper in ten thousand is aware of his existence, and would only identify him as a living reality by the accident of his name. When the public takes a profound interest in the question as to whether or not he has sown his wild oats, it will be quite time enough for him to be forthcoming with his explanation.

Philadelphia Students.

Let the Philadelphia students take heart. They are not alone in the world. Bellevue Medical College has produced their prototypes. Some of the "boys" there, gathering courage from the Philadelphia example, hissed the female students at "that same," and threw spitballs at them. This furnished the text for several homilies and philippics at the Woman's Suffrage Association. Mrs. Hallack indulged in a diatribe against men generally, and Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Somerly put in their little platitudes. Mrs. Norton disdained the episode altogether, and thought that Congress ought to assume the power of conferring the franchise upon women. Mrs. Wilbour quoted the recent speech of Mr. Sumner in Worcester, wherein he said, in advocating the fifteenth amendment, that Congress had power to confer suffrage upon all citizens. She dwelt upon the virtues of the Dwight Street (New Haven) Debating Club, a society of leading citizens of that city, and of the New Haven Law School, both of which, in their discussions, had decided in favor of woman suffrage. In conclusion, the meeting's attention was turned to those medical students again, and a resolution was passed against those in Philadelphia who had so dishonored their manhood in seeking to dishonor womanhood. It was decided that their names should be obtained for the purposes of publication, besides those of any other student, here or in Philadelphia, misbehaving in future.

Lost his Wig.

Messrs. Steinway have an extremely affable clerk, whose only misfortune is the necessity which compels him to wear a wig. On Wednesday he came out of the store to hand two ladies to their carriage. Both are distinguished belles. One of them offered him her hand, and (the wind blowing furiously at the time) gave a wicked wink to her companion, who also offered him her digits. Embarrassed for a moment, he finally took their hands in his, leaving his wig at the mercy of the wind. It was a capricious wind to submit to, for a sudden blast, as though in confederacy with the two ladies, in a moment whisked it from his head and bore it off in the direction of the Academy. Mr. —— would have willingly lost his head to oblige the ladies, but his wig is a different matter, and he has not yet forgiven them.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Garrick" at the Chesnut.

The play produced last evening at the Chesnut is one of Robertson's earliest dramatic efforts. It is an adaptation from a French adaptation of a German adaptation of a pretended incident in the life of the great English actor, so that it will be seen that the piece is as far removed from originality as it is from any just claim to its title. The main incidents of the plot rest upon a tradition to the effect that a young lady from the country fell in love with Garrick on seeing him play "Hamlet," "Romeo," and other romantic *roles*, and that on the solicitation of her friends he undertook to dispel her illusion and cure her of her sentimental fancy for him by playing the part of a drunkard. In the play Garrick is made to conceive an attachment to the young lady also from seeing her intently watching his acting, and to almost repent of his promise to cure her when he finds that she and his unknown admirer are one and the same person. He, however, goes through with his task, but the damsel discovers the trick, and also that "Garrick" is in love with her. She therefore runs away from home to escape a marriage with a drunken squire that her father would force upon her, and puts herself under Garrick's protection. The father follows and finds her in the actor's apartments, and overhears him advising her to return home, and at the same time he discovers the unworthiness of the other suitor, and the curtain comes down on a good old comedy *denouement*—the lovers clasped in each other's arms, and the aged father murmuring over them "Bless ye, me children." This piece was first produced in London by Sothern, for whom Robertson wrote it. Mr. E. L. Davenport and other actors have performed it a number of times in this country, but it has not been represented so often as not to be a novelty to most playgoers. It is not by any means equal in merit to some of Robertson's subsequent efforts, but it is neatly written, the situations are effective, and it presents a number of good acting characters. The heroine, "Ada Ingot," was creditably personated by Miss Jennie Anderson, and Mr. Jack, who excels as a representative of a solid English merchant or tradesman, acted the part of "Simon Ingot" in excellent style. There were some very good points about the "Garrick" of Mr. Sheridan, but this gentleman is too slow and labored in his manner, and he would improve greatly if he could put a little more animation and ease into his acting. The other parts were reasonably well personated, and the piece went off with much applause.

The amusing little comedietta of *Two Can Play at That Game* commenced the evening's entertainment, and it was admirably acted by Miss Keene, Mr. Mordaunt, and Mr. McManus. Indeed, of the two pieces this was decidedly the best, and at the conclusion the curtain was rung up in answer to the hearty applause of the audience.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Meyerbeer's great opera of *Robert le Diable* will be performed this evening by the German Opera Troupe.

There will be a matinee to-morrow, when *La Dame Blanche* will be given, and the season will conclude to-morrow evening with Kreutzer's opera of *A Night in Granada*, and the third act of *Faust*.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedietta of *Two Can Play at That Game*, and the play of *David Garrick*, will be performed this evening.

The New Red Riding Hood will be given to-morrow at the first children's matinee.

On Monday Charles Reade's adaptation of Molière's great comedy of *La Malade Imaginaire*, entitled *The Saucy Housemaid*, will be produced, with [illegible] in the character of "Toinette."

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will conclude his engagement this evening by appearing as "Spartacus" in Dr. Bird's tragedy of *The Gladiator*.

To-morrow there will be a matinee, when the new drama of *Enoch Arden* will be produced. The same piece will be performed in the evening.

AT THE ARCH Sheridan's comedy of *The School for Scandal* will be given this evening, with the farce of *Mischief Making*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Ethiopian burlesques and other comicalities will be offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an amusing programme will be presented this evening by the minstrel troupe.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give one of their magical entertainments at the Assembly Building this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Esq., will lecture at Concert Hall this evening on the subject of his recent overland trip to San Francisco.

THE LIVING CURIOSITIES will exhibit this afternoon and evening at the Assembly Building.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES will be resumed on Monday, at the Academy of Music, when Hon. S. S. Cox will discourse upon "Progress in Spain."

On Wednesday, December 1, Hon. Charles Sumner will discuss "The Question of Caste."

"KWEER KOMPANY."—Mr. B. F. Duane, who has the reputation of being a rare humorist, will give an entertainment at Natatorium Hall, Broad street, below Walnut, to-morrow evening, which he styles "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany; or, Song and Chit-chat, with Sketches of X-centrick Karacter." From the specimens of humor before us in the shape of the programm for to-morrow evening, the entertainment will be something out of the usual line, and very amusing. Lovers of fun can safely venture fifty cents on Duane, with the assurance that they will get their money's worth in mirth and laughter.

—However much opinions may vary concerning the theological importance of the deliberations of the approaching Council at Rome, it seems likely that they will produce at least a philological result which, to some profane outsiders, may appear even more interesting than the solemn affirmation of the Papal infallibility. The deliberations are to be carried on in Latin, but the pronunciation of this language differs so greatly in different countries that it was foreseen that if each of the numerous prelates gathered together from the four corners of the earth were to adopt his national mode of pronunciation, the assembly would degenerate into a modern Babel. A committee has, therefore, been appointed to fix a standard pronunciation which each prelate will be obliged to learn and use during the debates. If one could hope that their decision might eventually be adopted in all European schools, the problem of a universal language for the educated classes would at last be solved. At present a German and a Frenchman, each ignorant of the other's language, are debarred from meeting on the neutral ground of Latin, except in writing.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING—MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.—*In store a choice assortment of entirely New Styles of Goods in Ready-made Garments, superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any other ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Also in the piece, to be made to order in the best and finest manner.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.*
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NOTES FOR DECEMBER, ADDRESSED TO THE FEEBLE AND DEBILITATED.—This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with robust constitutions and iron frames.

Cold has come upon us suddenly, sealing up the open pores, and *sealing in*, as it were, any seeds of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by evaporation from the surface and through the bowels.

A tonic, aperient, and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers depressed by a low temperature; to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to endure, without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which ushers in the winter.

The only preparation which will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely perform the important work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular specific improves the appetite, invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the flow of bile, enriches the blood, calms the nerves, relieves constipation, promotes superficial circulation and evaporation, and being composed solely of wholesome vegetable elements, with a pure stimulant as their diffusive vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without fear. The flavor is agreeable, for although the BITTERS are a potent medicine, they contain no nauseating element.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH to go as it came, you are often laying the foundation for some Pulmonary or Bronchial Affection. It is better to get rid of a Cold at once by using that sure remedy, DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT which will cure the most stubborn Cough, and relieve you of all anxiety as to dangerous consequences. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE DEMAND TELLS THE STORY.—From all directions orders for PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR come pouring in. All the noxious Dyes, etc., go down before it. A year hence they will be unmarketable. The ladies say it is as pleasant to use as a perfumed toilet water, and it is as transparent as crystal. Nothing else reproduces so perfectly the original hue of the hair.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Francisous & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

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ARE THE
NEW STYLE
ENGLISH PALETOT OVERCOATS
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MADE BY
CHARLES STOKES,
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☞ *us to buy and manufacture cheaper than* ☜
☞ *people have any idea of. We have an enor-* ☜
☞ *mous stock, and are selling it rapidly, because* ☜
☞ *of its superior finish and marvellously mode-* ☜
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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

BARNES.—On the evening of the 21st instant, at Minneapolis, Minn., EDWARD L. BARNES, late of New York, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father-in-law, No. 1519 Marshall street, on Saturday, November 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELLIS.—On Wednesday, the 24th instant, SARAH, wife of John P. Ellis, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1634 Wistar street, on Saturday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock.

GRATZ.—On the 25th instant, EDWARD GRATZ, in the 64th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1318 Chesnut street, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

GUILLOU.—On Friday morning, November 26, 1869, FLORENCIO ANDRE, eldest son of Horace M. and Louisa V. Guillou, in the 5th year of his age.

MOORE.—On the 24th instant, THOMAS C. MOORE, in the 55d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 970 N. Fifth street, on Saturday at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

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JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

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MOURNING DRY GOODS.—BESSON & SON have just received—
5 cases black all-wool Poplins, 62½, 75, 87½, $1, etc.
3 cases black all-wool Ottoman Poplins, $1·25, $2, etc.
2 cases black all-wool Poplin Biarritz, all qualities.
3 cases black double-warp Alpacas, 50, 62½, and 75c.
3 cases black Gros Grain Silks, $1·87½, $2, $2·25, $2·50, etc.
2 cases black Thibet Long Shawls, full and extra sizes.
1 case black Thibet Long Shawls, hemmed borders.
1 case black English Bombazines, all qualities.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE.
11 23 615p No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

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ASTRACHANS AT COST.

BLACK ASTRACHANS		at	$5·00
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BLACK	"	at	12·00
BROWN	"	at	8·00
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BLACK AND BROWN CARACULLAS			10·00
VELOUR BEAVERS from			$2·50 to $6·50

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Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,
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FIRST QUALITY
IRISH POPLINS,
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Plain and Plaid Poplins,
Empress Cloths,
Reps, Velours, Etc.
NEW GOODS OPENED DAILY.
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GOODS MARKED DOWN
Unscrupulously.

During this SPECIAL SALE, the usual discount cannot be allowed to the trade.

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WINDOW SHADES, all kinds.
SILK BROCATELLES, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
PLUSHES, REPS, TERRIES AND DAMASKS, all colors.
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WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

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THE NEW STORY,
BY WILKIE COLLINS,
AUTHOR OF
"The Moonstone," "Armadale," "The Woman in White," "No Name," etc.,
Just commenced in
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
No. 673, date of Nov. 20.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY SENT FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF "MAN AND WIFE" TO THE END OF 1870 FOR FOUR DOLLARS.

Those who are acquainted with Mr. Collins' inimitable skill in weaving a plot, or in investing all his characters with a fascination which renders the reader reluctant to part with them, will not need to be assured that this story promises to be by far the most attractive of the year. There is no one equal to Mr. Collins in the power of sustaining the interest of any tale he undertakes to relate. All his heroes and heroines live in the memory, and the forthcoming story will be even richer than any former production of the same pen in this great feature.—*N. Y. Times.*

Wilkie Collins has scarcely a living superior in the higher realms of imaginative sensationalism. The plot of his stories, though always intricate and apparently involved, is constructed with such consummate knowledge of dramatic effect, that the reader's curiosity is kept constantly on the alert without being wearied or perplexed. From a perusal of the advance sheets of a portion of "Man and Wife," we are led to anticipate a novel second in interest to none of his previous works.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is some time since the public appetite has enjoyed the excitement of a novel by this master. From the opening of this one, we should say that it will be equal to its predecessors in strange and impenetrable interest.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Like all of Wilkie Collins' stories, it is interesting from the start. It is evident in the initial chapter that the plot will turn upon that infamous law upon the British statute-book which invalidates, under certain circumstances, marriages performed by Roman Catholic clergymen. Undoubtedly it is the design of Mr. Collins to make his novel the instrument for breaking down this abuse—just as Dickens has used his pen to effect social and legal reforms in England. Two scenes in the beginning of this new story, written in an intensely dramatic manner, draw the interest of the reader to a few characters boldly and sharply limned, while the promise is fairly held out of a feast for the lovers of the "realistic" in modern fiction.—*N. Y. World.*

Wilkie Collins has, beyond question, no rival in the art of telling an exciting and absorbing story. There is a positive fascination in the art with which he compels his readers to follow him through the mazes of some subtle plot, in which human passions and crafts take the place of the supernatural mechanism of the earlier days of story-telling. Wilkie Collins' new tale, "Man and Wife," promises, so far as one may venture to guess, to have somewhat deeper purpose than most of his other works, while it will doubtless be as interesting and absorbing as any.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Judging from the four opening chapters, this story will even surpass in effective interest all the other works of the author, and will cause *Harper's Weekly* to be looked for with more eagerness than ever by its myriads of readers. * * * Suffice it to say, that those peculiarities of construction that characterize the author, and in which he excels all the novelists of the time, are here displayed in full force, and that they indicate his intention to command the utmost attention of his readers.—*Boston Traveller.*

Mr. Collins is a writer of rare fascination.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

It is said to be the best effort of the author.—*Boston Journal.*

The novel opens very spiritedly and dramatically. Unquestionally it will find millions of readers in this country.—*Philadelphia City Item.*

Wilkie Collins' new serial story in *Harper's Weekly* will add a special attraction to this all-popular periodical.—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

Long looked for, come at last. * * * For some months to come, this tale will be a great attraction in *Harper's Weekly.*—*Philadelphia Press.*

After Dickens, there is no living novelist who enjoys a popularity which approaches that of Wilkie Collins. Those of his novels which have been for some time before the public retain the favor which they received at their first appearance, while a new serial from his fertile pen insures a wide circulation to the periodical in which it may appear. Even so popular a publication as *Harper's Weekly* has just received an immense increase in its circulation, simply in consequence of the announcement that Mr. Collins' new novel, "Man and Wife," will appear exclusively in its columns. * * * The first chapters of his new novel promise exceedingly well, and there is little doubt but that it will prove as interesting and popular as its predecessors. The very peculiarities of Mr. Collins' style render his novels admirably adapted for publication in serial form. The steady, onward movement of the story keeps the reader in constant expectation, and the pleasure which he derives from reading one installment only increases the interest with which he looks for the forthcoming chapters.—*Citizen and Round Table.*

Harper's Weekly, in its issue of the 20th instant, adds to its already powerful combination of attractions a new novel by Wilkie Collins. The story is entitled "Man and Wife," and is one of thrilling interest. It exposes, in the author's masterly style, the great anomalies in the Irish and Scotch marriage laws, and the individual suffering which results from them. Considering the absorption of the attention of the public at present in subjects of this nature, we predict for the work an unexampled success.—*Home Journal.*

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THE LATEST NEWS.

Action of the Seceders from the Virginia Republican Convention—Receipts from Customs for the Week.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Split in the Virginia Republican Convention—Proceedings of the Seceders.

RICHMOND, Nov. 26.—A meeting of the seceders from the Republican Convention took place to-day at the office of the *State Journal*, the Republican organ. Sixty members were present, about one-half of the original convention. James H. Clements, former candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Republican ticket, was chosen chairman. J. H. Platte, member of Congress elect, recited the causes of withdrawal, which, he said, were mainly found in a determination of a party in the convention to choke off by fair or unfair means a large number of members present.

He thought the majority report, adopted by force, was a direct censure on the President and Congress, and in opposition to the Republican party of the country. He believed that if the Republican party of Virginia could be put in accord with the Republican party of the country, and made so that men of liberal views could join it, it could carry the State. The declarations in the address to Congress about the danger to Republicans in the State were untrue and Congress would discover the deception, to the ultimate injury of the Republican party.

John Jenkins, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, stated that the things stated of the people of Virginia in the address were untrue, and that the life of a Republican was as safe in Virginia as in New York.

O. A. Hine, leader of the Republicans in the Constitutional Convention, said this movement was not wholly the result of yesterday's proceedings, but of a growing desire among the people that the Republican party in Virginia should be put upon a liberal and a respectable basis, by which it might be enabled to carry the State.

The general drift of the speaker was, that the times had changed, and that the Republican party of New York must be put in accord with the Republican party of the country. Proscription and reckless denunciation of the people of the State must be dropped as an obsolete idea, and the party must be made strong and respectable enough to carry the State on its own merits, as the party does in other States.

All the speakers disclaimed the idea of forming another party, and only desired to reorganize the one now existing. A committee of sixteen was appointed to call a Republican Convention, at such time as it may think proper, for reorganization.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Colored Detective.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—One of the colored policemen on duty on the Metropolitan force of this district was yesterday appointed a United States detective, and reported for duty at the police headquarters this morning.

Presented to the President.

Bishop Morris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, called at the White House to-day in company with the Rev. Dr. Newman, of this city, and paid his respects to the President. All the members of the Cabinet were present at the regular session to-day.

Customs Receipts.

Customs receipts for the week ending November 20:—Boston, $282,137; New York, $1,925,832; Philadelphia, $102,765; Baltimore, $133,613; New Orleans, Oct. 23 to Nov. 13, $380,684; San Francisco, Oct. 30 to Nov. 13, $302,863. Total, $3,129,894.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The schooner Alice D. Grace, from Philadelphia for Salem, is ashore near Edgartown, and will have to discharge to get off.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, Committing Magistrate at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned Charles Mulligan on the charge of being concerned in the theft of four pieces of cloth from the store of Messrs. Maas & Mayer, No. 111 North Third street, on Wednesday last. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

—Samuel Lentz was charged with being concerned in the robbery of the house of a Mrs. Story, No. 210 Richmond street, on the 10th inst., of a napkin and a set of gold studs. He was committed to answer at court.

—John Harris, Elizabeth Brerand, and Seymour Wheeler, all colored, charged with the theft of shoes, were discharged.

—William Smith, Charles Gilman, and Henry Garland, were charged with beating one John Shay at Spruce street wharf last night. They were held in $600 bail each to answer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "The Two Baronesses," by Hans Christian Andersen, and "Dame Nature and her Three Daughters," from the French of X. B. Santine. Published by Hurd & Houghton.

"The Two Baronesses" is the second volume of Hurd & Houghton's complete edition of Hans Andersen's works. This charming writer is certainly at his best in his short stories, and it is by these that he is best known and most highly esteemed. He seems to lack the ability to handle a large subject with the necessary skill, and his novels have consequently done but little for his reputation. "The Improvisatore" is chiefly interesting as a poetical description of Italy, and the story is comparatively unimportant. In "The Two Baronesses" Andersen has given a description of his native Denmark; but, strange to say, he appears to lack the hearty sympathy with his subject that makes "The Improvisatore" such a delightful book to read. There are good bits of scenery and character, but the story is rather disconnected and unsatisfactory. With all its defects, however, "The Two Baronesses" is a very pleasant work, and it is marked by all the charming peculiarities of Andersen's style.

"Dame Nature" is a translation from Santine's *La Mere Gigogne et ces trois filles*, and it is one of the pleasantest books on natural history for children that exist in literature. The readers of "Picciola" know what the charms of this writer's style are, and in "Dame Nature" there is sufficient amusement combined with wholesome instruction to make it a permanent favorite with children of all ages.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. send us "Moody Mike; or, The Power of Love," a Christmas story by Frank Sewall. This is a pleasantly written story for children, suited for the approaching Christmas season. It is nicely printed and bound, and is illustrated with three clever designs by Bensell.

—From Henry Carey Baird, No. 406 Walnut street, we have received "Directions for Cooking in its Various Branches," by Miss Leslie. This is the sixtieth edition of Miss Leslie's famous compilation of domestic receipts, a work that still retains its reputation as one of the very best of its class, in spite of the many rivals in the field. The price is $1·50, and it will be sent by mail free of postage to any part of the United States.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Wives and Widows," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. This is a new novel by this popular writer, and it is distinguished by all the characteristics that make her writings so successful with a large circle of readers.

—Charles Desilver sends us "A Summary of History," by Ida P. Whitcomb. This is a brief statement of the leading events of history from the birth of Luther in 1483 to the present time. It is designed particularly to accompany "Lord's Modern History," and it will be found by teachers to be an excellent and very convenient hand-book.

—From D. Ashmead we have received "Men's Wives," the third volume of Appleton's cheap edition of Thackeray's miscellaneous works; also, the monthly part of *Appleton's Journal*, containing the weekly numbers for November.

—From T. Ellwood Zell we have received Nos. 59 and 60 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to the title "Celery."

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal* for December 4, which presents an attractive variety of articles, and *Our Boys' and Girls' Magazine* for the same date.

—The November number of *The Journal of the Franklin Institute*, edited by Professor Henry Morton, has valuable articles on "Pumping Engines;" "Beltings;" "Observations of the Solar Protuberances," by Professor F. Zollner; "Preserving Timber;" "New Chemical Nomenclature;" "Morton's Ejector Condenser," and other important subjects.

—The American Sunday School Union sends us "Out of the Orphan Asylum; or, Sketches in a Country Parish," and "The Third Book of One Hundred Pictures," a couple of religious stories for children.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, who supply the trade and regular subscribers with all the foreign and domestic periodicals, we have received the latest numbers of the London *Punch*, *Fun*, the *Cornhill Magazine*, and *All the Year Round*.

CASTE.

Senator Sumner's Views.

The following are the concluding paragraphs, as delivered elsewhere, of the lecture on "Caste," which Senator Sumner will soon give in this city:—

Assuming a common humanity, it is difficult to resist the conclusion, that there must be sooner or later on earth one common, universal civilization, in which all peoples and all nations will share—none too low, none too suffering, none with too little advantage not to enjoy this common good. Notwithstanding all differences which may now be discerned, although the barbarian still holds an extensive empire, although the savage still occupies a whole continent and the islands of the sea, I am not discouraged, I do not doubt the result. Was not man told at the beginning to multiply and subdue the earth? Believing in God, I believe also in man, by whose energies, with the blessing of Providence, all this will yet be accomplished. Skeptics there are I know who, because this great result has not been reached, doubt. But to my mind it is clear that by that great law of human progress which has already conducted a part of the human family to the heights of civilization, all will yet reach it. The manner in which the question presents itself to us is like a problem in the rule of three. Given original degradation and present elevation, how long will it take other people, degraded likewise, to reach the same heights? How is the result to be produced? The answer is easy. There is a law of unity. Obey and follow it in all its requirements. Obey it at home, and its extension abroad will follow. Let it become the law of our country, and straightway it will be adopted elsewhere.

Therefore do I say, "Drive Caste from our Republic, and it will become, like Cain, a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth." In this work there is no room for prejudice, timidity or despair. There is nothing of aspiration for universal man which is not within the reach of well-directed effort; no matter in what distant island of the sea, no matter in what unknown recess of continents, wherever man exists there are the capacities of humanity, with that greatest of all, the capacity for improvement. All the civilization we have reached supplies the means. Here is the necessity of knowledge. Man must know himself, and that law of unity appointed for the human family. Such is the true light for our steps. Here is guidance and safety. Who can measure the value of knowledge? What imagination can grasp its infinite power? As well attempt to measure the sun in its glory. The friendly lamp in our streets is more than the police. Light in the world is more than armies or navies. Where its rays penetrate there has civilization begun.

Great powers are at hand, ministers of human progress. I name two only—first, the printing press, and secondly, the means of inter-communication, whether by railway or navigation represented by the steam engine. By these civilization is extended and secured. It is not only carried forward, but fixed so that there can be no return. Through these means knowledge is made coextensive with space and time on earth. Thus every achievement in thought or science, every discovery by which man is elevated, becomes the common property of the whole human family. There can be no monopoly. Sooner or later all enjoy the triumph.

And now, my friends, in closing this discussion, which I know I have opened so inadequately, let me confess again my sense of its grandeur. It concerns our best interests, abroad and at home. Let caste prevail, and civilization is thwarted. Let caste be trampled out, and our republic becomes more than ever an example whose pulsations will be felt on the remotest shores. There is not a nation that will not feel it just in proportion to its necessities. Above all, Africa will feel it, and this vast continent, where man has so long degraded his fellow man, will begin to receive the payment of that debt which civilization has so long owed.

But among these great interests abroad, let me not forget the practical interests here at home. This great pending question has too long sent its darkening shadow over our country, and now again it begins to lower from the Pacific coast. It must be settled. How often have I said in other places, "Nothing can be settled which is not settled right." And now do I say that this great pending question, whether applicable to the African or the Chinese, cannot be settled except in harmony with the promises of our fathers and with universal law. * * * *

To the strangers now seeking our shores from two opposite quarters, across two great oceans, from the east and the west, there can be but one word of welcome. Let them be no more strangers. If the Chinese come for labor only, then have we the advantage of their wonderful and docile industry. If they come for citizenship, then do they give the pledge of incorporation in our republic, filling it with increase. Nor can there be peril in the gifts they bring. As all rivers are lost in the sea, which shows no sign of their presence, so will all peoples be lost in the widening confines of our republic, with an ocean-bounded continent for its unparalleled expanse, and one harmonious citizenship; where all are equal in fact, for its gentle and impartial sway.

THE GUNBOATS.

Formal Seizure of the Modern Armada.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Marshal Harlow and Deputy Marshal Winslow visited the establishment of Cornelius H. Delamater, at the foot of West Fourteenth street. They entered the office, and were introduced to Mr. Reynolds, the superintendent of the iron works, to whom Marshal Harlow read the following attachment, of which he had thirty copies, one against each gunboat, numbers occupying the places of their names:—

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, ss.—The President of the United States of America, to the Marshal of the Southern District of New York, greeting:—Whereas, a Libel of Information hath been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by Edwards Pierrepont, Esq., United States District Attorney, on behalf of the United States of America, against a certain vessel known as gunboat No. —, now lying at the foot of Thirteenth street, North river, her tackle, etc., materials, arms, ammunition and stores. (Sec. 30, act April 20, 1818), for the reasons and causes in the said Libel of Information mentioned, and praying the usual process and monition of the said court in that behalf to be made, and that all persons interested in the said gunboat, No. —, materials, arms, ammunition, stores, etc., may be cited in general and special, to answer the premises, and all proceedings being had that the said gunboat, No. —, materials, arms, etc., may, for the causes in the said Libel of Information mentioned, be condemned as forfeited to the use of the United States.

You are therefore hereby commanded to attach the said gunboat No. —, her tackle, etc., materials, arms, ammunition, and stores, and to detain the same in your custody until the further order of the Court respecting the same, and to give due notice to all persons claiming the same, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned pursuant to the prayer of the said Libel of Information, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held in and for the Southern District of New York, on the fourteenth of December next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf. And what you shall have done in the premises do you then and there make return thereof, together with this writ.

Witness, the Honorable Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the said Court, at the City of New York, in the Southern District of New York, this twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of our independence the ninety-fourth.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
United States District-Attorney.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

Having thus attacked the flotilla, the Marshal had a brief interview with the naval officer commanding the war steamer Maria, on guard at the basin. To him the Marshal gave charge of the vessels until to-morrow, when arrangements will be made for their future disposition. It is probable that they may continue in their present location, although that is at present uncertain. The Marshal had an interview with Mr. Delamater before he left, and told him that no mention was made as to whether the work upon the craft should be discontinued or not.

However, in view of their uncertain fate Mr. Delamater will not feel disposed to continue the work, and will abide the decision of the authorities with regard to that question. To-morrow will see the matter definitely settled. Leaving the establishment, the Marshal went to Admiral Godon's residence to apprise him of the action taken in the matter and to arrange for the vessels' safe keeping.

Mr. Delamater has placed the affair in the hands of Messrs. Webster & Craig, counsel for the Spanish Government, and has also employed his own counsel, Evarts, Southmayd & Co., to appear for him.

It is probable that Mr. Delamater may be permitted to finish the vessels at his dock, in the event of which his contract will be completed, as it only calls for the delivery of the flotilla when fitted out at the end of the dock.

On Monday Ignacio Alfaro, ex-Secretary of War of the Cuban Junta, made a complaint against the gunboats on the ground that they were intended to cruise and commit hostilities and depredations against "the citizens and property of a colony or people with whom the United States are at peace" (see Neutrality act of 1818), to wit, the colony or people of the Island of Cuba.—*N. Y. Times yesterday.*

VIRGINIA'S NEW ERA.

Judge Johnston's Letter Accepting the United States Senatorship.

We find in the Richmond *Whig* the following letter from Judge John W. Johnston, one of the United States Senators elect from Virginia:—

ABINGDON, Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869.—His Excellency Governor Walker:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of my credentials as United States Senator from Virginia.

When the war ended it was not only a matter of necessity, but of practical wisdom, that the Southern States should regain their places in the Union at the earliest possible day. That they could prosper in the anomalous condition in which they were placed was impossible. The uncertainty of the future repressed enterprise and deadened industry. A settled State Constitution and defined relations to the General Government were essential to the complete progress and quiet and well-being of these States. Believing fully, not only that Virginia could not prosper, but that our continued exclusion from the Union interfered with the business of the whole country, I have been anxious for an early compliance with the reconstruction laws, and that the State should itself inaugurate some movement similar to that which resulted in your election for the purpose, and not wait, like Micawber, for "something to turn up."

The questions at issue between the North and South were settled, and settled forever, by the war. Slavery was extinct and nobody wanted it revived on any terms. The claim to the right of secession was abandoned, and it is not only not probable, but not possible, that it can be again asserted, for the State of Virginia, by a vote almost unanimous, has adopted a Constitution which declares—

"That this State shall ever remain a member of the United States of America, and that the people thereof are a part of the American nation, and that all attempts from whatever source or upon whatever pretext to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, are unauthorized and ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State."

The fifteenth amendment, which I trust will soon be adopted by States enough to make it a part of the Constitution of the United States, will end a question which has agitated the country for half a century. I entirely approve of the principles of that amendment, and as we have invested the freedman with the right to vote, let us give him a fair opportunity to vote understandingly. He has civil rights, and it is to our interest that he should know their value.

No questions are now so important to the whole country as those connected with the national debt and national finances. The repudiation of the national debt would be the destruction of the Government. Exact and complete good faith should be observed with the public creditor. All the obligations of the Government should be strictly fulfilled. Nor is this so hard to do. The public debt, which to the impoverished South looked a little while back so stupendous, is already assuming comparatively trifling dimensions. It is seen that it can be easily paid. The spectacle is now exhibited of immigrants coming to this country, both from the continents of Europe and Asia, at a rate not much less than half a million a year. Most of these bring capital or labor, and some of them both. Our population, besides, is increasing with great rapidity; every mile of railroad that is built, every acre of forest that is cleared, or of swamp land reclaimed, every mine that is opened or manufactory erected, adds to our resources and increases our capacity to pay our public debt, whether State or national. The present financial policy of the General Government is diminishing our expenses, and the only things to be considered now are how to pay the debt soonest, and in the manner least burdensome to the people.

That we are approaching apparently so near to the consummation of reconstruction, we are greatly indebted to the kind offices of President Grant. The State was in a dilemma; it wanted a constitution, but the one made for it had at least two very objectionable features. We felt that we were suffering in all our material interests by staying out of the Union, and yet to go in under the new Constitution, with all its provisions, would have been worse.

This Gordian knot was happily cut by the President's first Message to Congress and the prompt response of that body. Up to this time the conduct of the administration has been liberal, and if the same policy is pursued hereafter it ought to have the hearty support of this State.

If we cast dead issues behind us, and look to that line of conduct which shall restore quiet and confidence, and encourage enterprise and industry, we shall soon see the country richer and more prosperous than it has ever been.

Yours respectfully, JOHN W. JOHNSTON.

Incidentals.

—Six oxen drew the Cardiff giant to Syracuse, and he in return draws two thousand spectators daily.

—At a meeting of soldiers of the war of 1812, held in Newport, R. I., last week, 22 veterans were present whose united ages amounted to 1675 years, an average of about 77 years each.

—A Kansas journal says that the identical Star-Spangled Banner which floated over Fort McHenry when Key wrote our national song, is owned by the heirs of Colonel Armistead, who commanded the fort and kept the historic bunting.

—Bishop Clarkson has ordained three Santee Indians, in the northwest corner of Nebraska, to the ministry of the Episcopal Church. They will be employed as missionaries among their own people, of whom more than 300 are communicants in the church.

—A sailor at the Brooklyn Navy Yard explained to a curious landsman the other day how prize money is divided. "It is sifted through a ladder," he said. "What falls through goes to the officers, what sticks, the sailors get."

—Two Japanese boys, Hougma and Enoye, are studying our language and military tactics in the Highland Military Academy, at Worcester, Mass., and another is soon to enter the school. They are placed there by order of one of the Japanese governors.

—The Board of Improvements of Cincinnati have reported against laying the Fisk concrete pavement in that city, "especially when no guarantee is given that it will last more than two years, and no provision is made for the refunding of any portion of the cost in case of failure."

—A materialist surgeon of Paris lately showed to one of his friends one of his instruments, the handle of which was carved in bone. "Do you know," he asked, "of what this handle is made?" "Of ivory, I suppose." "No," said the doctor," while tears almost checked his voice, "it is the thigh-bone of my poor aunt."

—Upon hearing a class of girls read in one of the public schools of Columbus, Ga., Rev. Dr. Sears said that it surpassed anything he had heard in the North. Enunciation might be sharper, keener, and clearer in the North, but there the soul and meaning of an author were more distinctly expressed and fully given.

—A Montana paper calls for the organization of a company of volunteers who shall have a bounty for all Indians they kill, and also have all horses and valuables captured; but it expresses a doubt if Governor Ashley will listen to its wise demands, "through fear of the philanthropists in the Eastern States."

—The Statistical Committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters state the total production of cotton for 1868-9 to have been 2,366,467 bales. The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier's* estimate, published on the 14th of September, made the production 2,358,369—only 8098 bales less than the actual result.

—One of those "blarsted Henglishmen" who occasionally write for the New York press says to eat is "to insert nutritious pabulum into the dentrificated orifice below the nasal protuberance, which (the pabulum) being masticated, peregrinates the cartilaginous cavities of the larynx, and is finally domiciilitated in the receptacle for digested particles."

—At one of the latest breach of promise cases, tried in London, the plaintiff was a servant woman of fifty-five, and the defendant a gouty old man of seventy-seven. The promise was alleged to have been given nineteen years ago. The woman, who was introduced to the Court as the affianced bride of the defendant, recovered £50.

—A Japanese history of the British Parliament has been published at Jeddo. The object appears to be to help the first Japanese Parliament to an understanding of its functions. The work is compiled from the best English authorities on the British Constitution, is published in two volumes, and contains several good illustrations.

—Chicago needs, more than anything else, 10,000 Chinamen to act as domestics. Such a thing as a good, well-trained servant is no more to be found here than a living specimen of the mound builders. The few female servants that may be found are mainly interested in area and back-door flirtations, with a view to early matrimony.

—Three interesting fossils have recently been found in the township of Seymour, Canada. The first is apparently a petrified human head, which shows the tongue, eyeballs, and muscles of the face, the head having the reddish-brown appearance of an ore of iron. The other relics are the foot and leg of a young girl, about ten years old, and a section of meat from the side of an ox, showing three ribs.

—Wendell Phillips sets himself up as a model of literary accuracy, and as an authority in facts. Yet he told in his lecture the other night how he felt concerning Greeley's *Tribune* in 1834—seven years, as it happens, before that secession journal was started! And again he talked about the old custom of "the people of *Naples*" in their marriage ceremony when they married the Adriatic. He probably meant the Doges of Venice. Venice, he should know, is situated on the Adriatic. Naples is on the Mediterranean Sea. These errors would be of no account in any lecturer who did not, as Phillips does, assume airs of superiority for accuracy in such matters.—*Hartford Times.*

—The largest wagon ever built on the Pacific coast has recently been completed at Hamilton, White Pine, and is to be used for transporting ore from the South Aurora Mine to the Stanford Mill. Here are some of the dimensions:—The spindles are 4 inches in diameter, of the best quality of iron; tires, 5 inches wide by 1½ inches thick; spokes, 5 inches thick; hubs, 19 inches in diameter by 20 inches long; height of the hind wheels, 6 feet 9 inches. The bed is capable of holding 36,000 pounds of ore, and the wagon is estimated to bear up 40,000 pounds over any ordinary mountain road. When first built, 32,500 pounds of quartz were hauled on it from Gold Hill to one of the mills about Dayton. The two larger wheels weigh 1064 pounds each, and the entire rig upward of 8000 pounds.

—Among the many curious stories told about the old frigate Constitution is the following:—On board the Guerriere, when captured, was Lieutenant, afterwards Admiral, Chads. Ill-luck put him on board the Java, when she was crippled and sunk. Years afterwards, Lieutenant Chads, having become a Captain or Admiral, found himself lying at anchor alongside of his old enemy, in the harbor of Toulon, Commodore Patterson in command. By some great oversight, in firing a salute the guns of the Constitution were left shotted, and the missiles were sent wildly among the peaceful shipping—among others, reaching the English flagship, and killing several. Tradition says that Admiral Chads rushed on deck, and rather impetuously remarked, "—— that old ship, I believe she will never stop firing at me!"

—The Grand Haven (Mich.) *Union* describes an apparently bottomless marsh, across which the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad passes on a high trestle bridge. Several months ago the filling up of the marsh was commenced, and many teams were employed in carting in clay. After a bank several feet in depth had been built across, signs of sinking were discovered a few rods from the west bank. A train of dirt carts was put on, and the work of filling driven vigorously. The more sand was put on the faster it sunk. They cut off the sinking bents, and raised and blocked them up about four feet. One mail train passed over safely, but the next day that portion of the bridge had sunk about six feet, making a grade altogether too steep and too hazardous to be passed over. The sinking has not been less than 20 feet in all, and on the upper (north) side a huge hillock has been formed by the clayey, mucky soil, by the upward pressure of the soft mass below, the hillock being cracked and seamed in every direction. When the bridge was built, piles were driven in that soft soil to a depth of 66 feet. And yet the surface is so hard that cattle roam all over it.

—The singular attempt of the Indian convicts Horse Driver and Little Wolf to commit suicide at Omaha on the 11th instant have already been announced by telegraph. The *Omaha Republican* gives the following description of this attempt:—"After dinner Horse Driver and Little Wolf secured a stick apiece and proceeded to put an end to themselves as follows:—Little Wolf fell into possession of the shortest stick, a round rod of hard wood, about six inches in length, sharpened somewhat at one end. This he drove, by the exertion of much force, by pressing against the wall, about an inch and a quarter into his chest, between the ribs. It took a good jerk on the part of Jailor Reese to pull the instrument of destruction from the place where it was imbedded. Horse Driver, whose stick was about a foot and a half in length, thrust it down his throat until not a sign of it was to be seen. The two, however, after they had thus 'sticked' themselves, could not refrain from natural groanings, and so their games were discovered. Several doctors were sent for, one of whom pulled the stick from the stomach of Horse Driver. It is evident that both men have given themselves bad wounds, but it is not thought either will produce death."

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18 karat and coi Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw§

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Has a well selected stock, at low prices, of
WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
AND [11 3 wfmlm
ROGERS' TRIPLE-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, ETC

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.
An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 24 wfm12trp

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 251 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards.
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker,
Charles Spencer,
John A. Wright,
Arthur G. Coffin,
John M. Maris,
William Divine,
S. Morris Waln,
John B. McCreary.
J. B. Lippincott,
James Long,
James Hunter,
E. H. Worne.
Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply t
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR.........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.........VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.........SECRETARY

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.
$513,279·23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
Henry Lewis,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell.
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,795·34	
On Fire Risks	161,905·95	
		$1,105,701·29
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		460,634·02
		$1,566,335·31
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216·29	
On Fire Risks	149,629·70	
		$1,063,845·99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc		115,027·65
		$1,178,873·64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100·39	
Fire Losses	94,244·81	
Return Premiums	49,426·10	
Re-Insurances	41,277·84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	64,687·15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	52,390·64	
Expenses	23,927·08	
		$744,254·01
		$434,619·63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,500	Par. Market value, Cost, $1,215,622·27.	$1,255,270·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4306. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. M'Farland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer M'Ilvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOO
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

RUFUS ADAMS
ELOCUTIONIST,
No. 1104 GIRARD STREET,
(Between Chesnut and Market streets.) 11 5fmw15t

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 3m

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 3 25§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

Foreign Items.

—Charles Kemble's copy of his "Readings from Shakespeare" is to be published in London, from the actor's own manuscript.

—The *Athenæum* says that Mr. Charles Dickens is engaged on a new story, which will come out in the old serial form.

—The new Minister of Finance in Prussia, Camphausen, is forty-nine years of age, and has always belonged to the moderate liberal party.

—M. Guizot's concluding series of "Meditations," entitled *Christianity in its Relation to the Present State of Society and of Opinion*, will be soon published at London, by Mr. Murray.

—Signor Verdi, the composer, now in his fifty-fifth year, has announced his intention of assigning, annually, in equal portions, the 600 francs accruing to him every year as Cavalier of the Civil Order of Savoy, to two poor scholars, one a boy and the other a girl, who may have distinguished themselves by their good conduct at the school of Busseto.

—The King of Italy has resolved not to consent to the election of his nephew, the Duke of Genoa, as King of Spain, unless it is agreed to by at least two-thirds of the Cortes. It is perhaps hardly possible that 227 will vote for the Italian candidate, who was introduced by General Prim as "an educated, sympathetic youth, who had begun to have whiskers and to ride on horseback."

—A meeting of Roman Catholic gentlemen has just taken place at Friburg, Baden, to reorganize the Order of the Knights of Malta. Eight gave their adhesion to the rules, which do not comprise the vows of celibacy or poverty, but only those of obedience. The new chevaliers, who have a Cardinal for their Grand Master, will wear a crimson uniform, with gold epaulettes, and a Maltese cross on their breast.

—Sir Watkin W. Wynne, talking to a friend about the antiquity of his family, which he carried up to Noah, was told that he was a mere mushroom of yesterday. "How so, pray?" said the Baronet. "Why," continued the other, "when I was in Wales, a pedigree of a particular family was shown to me; it filled five large skins of parchment, and near the middle of it was a note in the margin—'About this time the world was created.'"

—A few months ago the prophets of a new religion made their appearance in Russia, preaching self-destruction by fire as the only sure road to salvation. So readily did the ignorant and superstitious peasantry receive their doctrine, that in one large village no less than 1700 persons assembled in some wooden houses, and having barricaded the doors and windows, set the building on fire and perished in the flames.

—A French chemist has invented a method of rendering the numbers of houses and the names of shops as easily visible by night as by day. It consists in rubbing the figures and letters with a certain phosphoric paste, which, though not discernible in the daylight, will in the dark shine with perfect distinctness. The application would only have to be renewed once a month, and requires a very trifling outlay.

—An English writer, Colonel F. Fitzwygram, has been making some extended researches as to the minimum quantity of fresh air required by horses in stables. He arrives at the conclusion, rather novel for livery stable keepers, that "good ventilation, good drainage and paving, light and cleanliness, 1200 cubic feet, with a good ground area of 87 feet per horse, are sufficient, though probably the minimum required for the maintenance of health."

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives a new receipt for cooking lobsters, which it thinks would give more satisfaction to the epicure than to the lobster. "In the first place, it is indispensable that the lobster should be alive; then the lobster is to be cut across in presentable pieces; and then break the claws without disfiguring them; the animal is then to be fixed on the spit and put before a quick fire, basted with butter, and seasoned with salt and pepper. When the shell drops off in small pieces, the unhappy lobster is said to be 'cooked.'"

—A German paper gives an interesting account of the Roman Catholic missions in China. Nearly three fourths of these missions are French. The Lazarists are at Pekin, in Southern Petchely, in Honan, in Kiang-si, and in Tche-Kiang; the Jesuits in Eastern Petchely and Kiang-nan, and the congregation of Foreign Missions in Kuang-tong, Kuang-si, Hainan, Yunan, Ise-Thuen, Kong-tcheou, and Mandtchouria. Each mission forms a vicariate, which is divided into districts, and in each district there is a residence for a missionary. The Italians have five vicariates—Chang-tong, Chang-si, Cheng-si, Hou-pe, and Hounan. All their missionaries are Franciscan monks. There is also a Spanish vicariate served by Dominicans — that of Fo-Kien. The vicariate of Mongolia is occupied by Dutch missionaries. Besides the missionaries, there are fifty French sœurs de charite in China, with two establishments in the north—Pekin and Tien-tsin—and four in the south—Shanghai, Ningpo, Chusan, and another in course of construction. The other nuns belong to the orders of St. Paul de Chartres and St. Joseph de Cluny, chiefly resident at Hong Kong and Canton. There are convents of Carmelite nuns at Shanghai, and some Italian sisters at Hong Kong. The French and Belgian missions are supported by the Societe pour la Propagation de la Foi. The Italian missions also obtain subsidies from that society, but are chiefly maintained by the Society of the Propaganda at Rome. The Spanish missions obtain their funds from Spain and Manilla.

—The question of premature burial continues to excite much interest in France. So many cases of persons being buried alive or only narrowly escaping that fate have occurred within the few last months, that several writers have begun an earnest crusade against the existing laws. M. Ramboson has just published a very elaborate treatise on the subject, and, if the data he furnishes are correct, there can be no doubt that the present obligatory interment twenty-four hours after officially pronounced decease involves a very serious risk of being buried alive. According to medical men who have made the subject their special study, there is no infallible sign of death but incipient decomposition, which does not necessarily manifest itself before the third day. The case of the dead-room at Frankfort, which is often quoted to show that when persons are declared to be dead they always are so *de facto*, because no one ever returned to life in that antechamber of the grave, really proves next to nothing, for the reason that only 125 corpses on an average are deposited there annually, giving a total since the institution has existed of 2500, instead of 60,000, as was erroneously stated some months ago at the Academie des Sciences. The author adds a fearful catalogue of well-authenticated instances of these fatal mistakes. Some are extremely curious; for instance, the case of the German whose epitaph records that he was thrice pronounced dead before his final interment, and was buried alive at last; and that of the Abbe Prevost, the author of "Manon Lescaut," who was revived and killed by the knife of the surgeon who was dissecting him.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—We who suffer much from the conduct of roughs in London, who occasionally give up the parks to them on Sundays, who are unable to use several streets on that day of rest for fear of them, can sympathize with our brothers of Birmingham, who are suffering under a similar infliction. It is stated that scenes of the greatest disorder and violence continually take place there. On Saturday evening a street-fight lasted an hour before a policeman appeared. On Sunday the roughs congregated, used "most filthy language," and assailed passers-by who refused to give them money. On Monday seventeen shopkeepers were obliged to close their shutters and suspend business, and one tradesman complained to the watch committee that he was obliged to steal to bed in the dark because the roughs break any bedroom window in which they happen to see a light burning. The truth is that in our large towns the lowest of the lower classes have in the last year or two, since Mr. Beale's friends broke down the park railings, become very lawless. The police are much blamed for this state of affairs, but whatever may be the faults of the force, it is surely unreasonable to expect a limited number of men, whose time is fully occupied on their respective beats, to grapple with an evil which is abnormal in its nature, and which requires the application of special forces for its removal. If we have entered into a new state of society, in which the peaceable portion of the community is liable to be attacked by combinations of the turbulent, or, in other words, by mobs, and if we look to the police to battle with such combinations, we must increase the numbers of the force in every town where such disorder prevails. Now every police constable costs, on an average, £80 a year, to say nothing of the prospective expense of his pension. The ratepayers, therefore, must be prepared either to submit to a large increase in the charge for police, or to content themselves with a less number, and find some other means of doing battle with the roughs.

—A Russian writer, M. Solltoff, strongly censures in a pamphlet just published at St. Petersburg the proposed introduction of the system of short service in the Russian army. "Hitherto," he says, "the army formed a compact solid mass; but this advantage will entirely be lost under the new system. When the soldier knows that after four or five or even seven years he may return to his home and become a civilian again, he can only be looked upon as a sort of guest in the army, whereas under the old system the recruit had to break every tie which bound him to his home and his family, and learned to look upon the army as his home and his earthly career, knowing that he would probably never see or even hear of his village again. * * * The Russian soldier belonged to the army body and soul; his home and his religion were concentrated in one idea—the army. It was the unity and compactness which flowed from this system that made the troops an the inexpugnable defence to the Throne. The Russian army knew no differences of nationality or religion; the Mahometan soldier forgot his Koran, the Jew his Talmud, and the Protestant his Bible, while at the service of the Greek (Russian) Church both orthodox and heretic knelt and prayed alike."

—The *Invalide Russe*, organ of the Russian War Office, announces in its number of the 23d of October that a detachment consisting of two companies of infantry, a sotnia of Cossacks, and two guns, has been sent to the left bank of the Syr-Daria, "in order to prevent any incursions from Khiva, and to protect the Khirgiz tribes from plunder." It explains this significant announcement by stating that for the last six months Khiva has been sending robber-bands into Russia for the purpose of plundering her Khirgiz subjects, and that Khiva and Kashgar are now the only States in Central Asia which refuse "to be at peace with the Russians." A despatch, it adds, has been sent to the Khan of Khiva, "calling upon him to restrain his bands from entering Russian territory, and not expose himself to dangers which might produce unpleasant consequences. * * * The sovereign of Kashgar, Yakoubwey, also maintains a hostile attitude towards us, and prevents the establishment of peaceful commercial relations with his country." The *Invalide* adds that, "according to the latest news, the Khivans had assembled at a place called Daukara, one hundred versts from the southern shore of the Sea of Aral and three hundred versts from the Syr-Daria, and the well-known robber Sadyk intends to make an incursion into the district of the Lower Syr-Daria." This looks very much like a revival of the old Russian policy of the wolf and the lamb, which has proved so successful in Poland and elsewhere.

—The terrible famine which has been raging in Algeria for the last two years has obliged the French Government to look elsewhere than in that unfortunate colony for its supplies of horses for the light cavalry. The stock of small, wiry "Arabs" which were bred in Algeria, and which did such excellent service in the Crimea, in Italy, and in Mexico, has been pretty nearly exterminated, so that for the next seven or eight years, at least, it will be impossible to obtain these valuable chargers in sufficient numbers for the service. After repeated trials it has been determined to use in their stead those solid little Hungarian horses ridden by the Ulans; and the brigade of light cavalry (5th Hussars and 12th Chasseurs), which is to hold garrison in Paris during the coming year, is entirely composed of them. The first importation of these Hungarian horses was made in 1867. They vary in price between £28 and £32. They are strong, active, and very enduring, but they caused a great deal of trouble at first when they were put on the same rations as the "Arabs." It was found that they grew thin, and unfit for work; and when the allowance of oats was lessened, in the hope of setting them right again, they burst out all over into pustules and became vicious. During eighteen months all sorts of experiments were tried in the way of diet; but it was not until the present year that the veterinarians met with any success. The horses are now allowed 3 kilogrammes and a-half of oats a day and half the ordinary rations of hay and chaff. They are taken out as often as possible into the open air and kept in stables thoroughly ventilated, heat being unhealthy for them. On this treatment they thrive very well; but it is doubtful whether they will acclimatize themselves so perfectly to the French climate as Arab horses, and the general opinion of French cavalry officers concerning them is that they will never be of any great use.

—One of the immemorial traditions of the French War Office is that every new minister should introduce some change into the uniform of the troops. Sometimes the change is needed, at other times it is not. In the former case so much the better, in the latter so much the worse; but in either event it seems to be a principle distinctly understood that the last person who should be consulted is he whom the change most affects—that is, the soldier himself. Thus since the beginning of the Second Empire there has been on the average an alteration every two years. At one time the skirts of the tunics were lengthened, at another they were shortened; next the color of the facings was changed, after that came the turn of the epaulets; and one day, soon after the Italian war, the triumphant idea occurred to somebody of cutting off the skirts of the infantry altogether. Marshal Niel, however, had a weakness for skirts, and he was no sooner in office than he began to distribute skirted tunics to the infantry, as also new overcoats, new epaulets, and ugly red shakos in place of the leather ones which the soldiers loved. Had he lived longer, it was his intention to put the cavalry into tunics, and to abolish those smart lancer, cuirassier, and hussar uniforms which are the pride of the French army. General Lebœuf came in time to prevent this, and for the last two months he has been quietly amending his predecessor's work according to his own notions of the beautiful. The red shakos are to be discarded, the new tunics are to be changed again, the leather gaiters which the late Marshal had proscribed are to be adopted once more, and the bands which Marshal Niel had suppressed in cavalry regiments as an unnecessary expense are to be re-formed.

—The French Cabinet has been deliberating on the expediency of abrogating the decree by which all works sold in railway stations must be authorized by the stamp of the Commission du Colportage, and the *Gaulois* now announces that the abrogation has been decided on. This will be a sensible reform to a very absurd regulation, for although the decree was intended to check the sale of opposition books and pamphlets, the effect of it was, in nine cases out of ten, precisely the contrary. When the Commission du Colportage had refused to stamp a book, people always felt curious to know the reason why, and rushed to buy the work at the publisher's. It is to be hoped that the Government will not stop half-way. If it abolishes the stamp of the censorship on books, it should also repeal the unjust decree which empowers the Home Minister arbitrarily to prohibit the sale of opposition newspapers in the kiosks and public streets. This law is as absurd as the other. The people wronged by it are not the journalists, but the unfortunate news agents, who often find it hard work to live upon the sale of the purely dynastic organs.

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but
M. P. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 26t* No. 233 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom...$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, 8, and 9¾ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane. The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.
Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, November 22, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·55 P. M., and Pottsville at 3·05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·10 and 8·12 A. M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4·00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·43 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·30 and 5·25 A. M., 12·20 noon, 2·55 and 11·00 P. M., passing Reading at 12·55, 4·30, and 7·20 A. M., 2·00 and 4·40 P. M., arriving at New York at 6·00 and 10·15 A. M., 12·05 noon, 6·35 and 10·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·55 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·38 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 and 11·50 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Che[illegible]·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at
8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.
5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)
Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

FURNITURE.
J. LUTZ,
No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.
I am selling off my entire stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AT LOW RATES,
On account of retiring from business.
Please call and examine. 10 22 ftuth2m

HUTTON & McCONNELL,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mwf3m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 315 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
November 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange—
TWELFTH and LOCUST STREETS, N. W. corner—Stores and Dwellings.
LOCUST, Nos. 1203 and 1205—Stores and Dwellings.
LOCUST, No. 1207—Brick Dwelling.
FIFTH (North), No. 548—Modern Residence.
LOMBARD, No 318—Genteel Dwelling.
CHESNUT, No. 2006—Elegant Marble-front Residence.
ELEVENTH and SPRUCE, N. W. corner—Modern Residence and Large Lot.
FORTIETH (North), No. 552—Modern Dwelling.
TASLER, Nos. 819 and 835—Two Cottages.
LOMBARD, No. 423—Genteel Dwelling.
CHESNUT Street Wharf—Large Lot and Dock, 381 feet front on Chesnut street.
ARCH, No. 2125—Modern Residence.
EIGHTH (South), No. 236—Valuable Business Stand.
KAIGHN'S POINT, No. 105—Foundry, Steam Engine, Machinery, Tools, and Fixtures.
SEVENTH (North), No. 988—Modern Dwelling.
MARSHALL, No. 992—Genteel Dwelling.
TENTH and NORRIS, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
MT. VERNON, No. 2028—Modern Residence.
SOUTH, No. 1341—Store and Dwelling.
FORTY-SECOND and TRANSCRIPT, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
FORTY-SECOND and TRANSCRIPT—Five Brick Dwellings.
CAVEN, North of Pennsylvania avenue—Brick Dwelling.
GROUND-RENTS, $38·50 and $40 a year—Irredeemable.
MINNESOTA—Town Lot.
IOWA, Decatur Company—Town Lots.
STOCKS.
40 shares Old Township Line Road.
34 shares Central Transportation Railroad Co.
7 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
1000 shares Shamokin Coal Co.
$3000 Schuylkill Navigation Loan, 1876.
$700 " " 1882.
$4000 Susquehanna Canal 6 per cent. bond.
$2000 Western Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage bonds.
Pew No. 77 St. Philip's Church. 11 26 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 23 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 24 5t
ALSO,
a large stock of boots and shoes, damaged at the late fire.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 26 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

SALE OF A RETAIL STOCK OF DRUGS, GLASS JARS AND BOTTLES, SHOWCASES, FANCY GOODS, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, the entire stock of a retail drug store, fine glass bottles and jars, showcases, etc. 11 24 3t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
On Monday,
Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, will be sold, without reserve—
STOCKS.
Estate of James J. Martin, deceased.
32 shares Steamship Dock Company.
20 shares do. do. do.
36 shares do. do. do.
24 shares do. do. do.
1-10 interest in the Big Hickory Association of Warren county.
150 shares Wood Preserving Co. of Pennsylvania.
50 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad.
1 share Mercantile Library.
5 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.
REAL ESTATE.
THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 704 S. Fifteenth street.
THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 703 Wyoming street.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, No. 507 South Sixth street, between Lombard and South streets; 20 feet front, 90 feet deep.
TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1539 North Thirteenth street, above Jefferson street; lot 17 feet front by 80 feet deep.
Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of Ann Murphy, deceased—BUSINESS STAND, Ridge avenue and Green street. 11 20 t

Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of the late John Bartram, deceased.
VERY VALUABLE NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, Rare American and Foreign Coins and Medals, Etc.
On Monday and Tuesday Afternoons,
Nov. 29 and 30, commencing each day at 3½ o'clock, the entire large and very valuable Numismatic Collection, rare American gold, silver, and copper coins; English silver, Colonial, Washington, and pattern pieces, very fine Roman coins, large assortment of store cards, medals, and foreign copper coins, superior walnut coin cabinets, etc.
Catalogues one week previous to sale. [11 19 10t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
NEW AND SECONDHAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, seven rosewood piano-fortes, French-plate mantel and pier mirrors, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; parlor, chamber, and cottage suits; stoves; kitchen furniture, etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant parlor, chamber, dining-room, and library furniture.
PIANO-FORTES.
Also, superior rosewood piano-fortes, made by Gravenstein & Co., Gale & Co., Hallett & Davis, Vogt, Knabe, Meyer, and others.
LARGE MIRRORS.
One splendid new French-plate mantel mirror, gilt frame; one do. walnut frame; several large pier mirrors.
SEWING MACHINE.
Also, one Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, nearly new.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Also, an invoice of silver-plated ware. 1t

Sale at No. 1333 North Seventeenth street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND ingrain carpets, mattresses and bedding, cook stoves, cooking utensils, etc.
On Saturday Morning,
Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock, at No. 1333 North Seventeenth street, will be sold the entire furniture of a small house, comprising rep-covered parlor furniture; walnut chamber furniture; Brussels and ingrain carpets; china; stoves, etc.
The furniture is nearly new, and well made, and can be seen after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 11 25 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 11 25 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.
LARGE SPECIAL TRADE SALE
OF
PARIS HOLIDAY GOODS.
On Monday Morning, Nov. 29. 11 26 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
Household Furniture and Merchandise of every description received for consignment.
Personal attention given to sales at dwellings. [11 24 §

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

PATENTS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
GENERAL PATENT AGENT,
No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC., ETC. 10 4 tf 1

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 1 §

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RATHER ROUGH.

A Man Dragged Half a Square After a Street Car.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when car No. 7 of the Union line, in going up Ninth street, passed Spruce, a man stepped upon the platform and presented his fare. It was received by the conductor, but that individual soon arrived at the conclusion that his would-be passenger was drunk, and, returning the fare, ordered him to take to the street again. The would-be passenger was slow to obey this command, whereupon the conductor rudely threw him from the platform, which was crowded at the time, and sent him whirling into the gutter. The ejected passenger was not so drunk that he could not regain his feet and pursue the car, which he soon caught up with. Taking hold of the iron guards, he attempted to get upon the platform while the car was still in motion, when he was suddenly thrown to the ground upon his back, and in this position, while still grasping the guards, he was dragged a half square through the street, unable to gain his feet, and having too much sense to let go his hold and incur the danger of breaking his head against the cobble-stones. During all this time the car was driven along with considerable rapidity, the bell being pulled so often that the driver was doubtless too perplexed to respond to the signal. When the car was finally stopped it was found that the man had escaped serious injury, although his life had been in imminent peril, and his clothes were covered with mud. The conductor was upon the platform all the while, and could have given the proper signal to stop the car, and prevented passengers from interfering with the bell if he had been so minded. When the car was finally stopped, the man who had enjoyed this perilous ride, and who did not appear to be very much under the influence of liquor, was suffered by the conductor to get into the car again. Whether drunk or sober, the man surely had a right to more tender treatment than he received. It would be well if the officers of the road would look into the matter, and give the conductor of No. 57 his just deserts.

A CAUTION TO STOREKEEPERS.—During the many parades that naturally attract persons to the street to witness the display, too much caution cannot be had in locking up the back part of stores and houses. Military displays furnish excellent opportunities for thieves to operate. How the thieves work is so simple that an explanation, if heeded, will checkmate them. Accompanying every parade there is a mob of three or more till-tappers. They keep well ahead of the procession. It is usual when the music is approaching to find the proprietors of stores and their clerks rush to the door to hear the music and see the show. Then comes the time to work; when the inmates are outside fully abstracted, one of the gang sneaks, in while the others get up a mock fight, or create some confusion; then in a twinkling the till is cleared. There is no noise made in stuffing a lot of greenbacks into one's pocket. Till-tapping, when silver was the currency, was a much more difficult as well as delicate job to accomplish. It would give no protection to store and house keepers to publish the names of any of those that are on this lay. It is practised chiefly by youngsters who have commenced theft as a business. But by and by they will become great bank sneaks like Chauncey Johnson, and instead of sneaking a few stamps from a till they will be found walking off with a package of $20,000. While speaking of Johnson, it may be as well to state that, though he has stolen a tremendous amount of money during his lifetime, he has been pretty well punished for it—twice in Sing Sing and four years in Moyamensing. About eighteen years ago, Johnson first made his appearance in Philadelphia, and passed himself off as a gentleman from Virginia. He then called himself Andrew Marcus, and was flourishing pretty extensively as a Southerner, when he was "pulled" on the charge of attempted pocket picking. As the offense was not clearly made out, Johnson was "turned up," and for a time was lost sight of. He was next brought to public notice through the robbery of thirty-five or forty thousand dollars from one of the New York banks. Johnson was convicted of this offense, and was sent to Sing Sing for five years. The money he stole was all recovered; yet it did not lessen the period of Johnson's imprisonment. He served out the full term of his sentence, at the end of which he returned to the Quaker City. Here he stole a box from the Philadelphia Bank containing $60,000 in certificates of stock, and other valuable papers, which belonged to Hacker & Levi, brokers. A reward of $100 was offered for the return of the box, it being stated that no questions would be asked. Johnson took back the box, representing himself to be a lawyer. A reward was paid him, and he went on his way. He was afterwards arrested by Officer Callahan, on the charge of committing the robbery, but the brokers would not prosecute him, and he was "turned up." Since then he has done a great many "jobs," has often had plenty of money, and at other times been out at the elbows; sometimes at large, and again at other times locked up. But he has not got so low yet as his old "pal" Miller, who, poverty-stricken, turned "hoister," and was caught "bagging" some bars of Castile soap. Miller, who looks hale and hearty, is loafing in his time in the Penitentiary hospital.

ODDS AND ENDS.—Wanted—An asylum for the feeble-minded snobs that gather around our church fronts on Sundays.

—The spiritualistic medium who resides in the southern section of our city declares that two former well-known characters, George Munday and Crazy Nora have been united in wedlock in—well, we don't know where.

—The Chief of Police is to make out a list setting forth the names, residences, and number of the police force. Reader, pray for the poor amanuensis.

—It is really refreshing to notice with what *kindness* the members of the bar are treated by a certain committing magistate; nuff ced.

—The overcoats worn by some of our policemen look as though they were cut for any other body than the wearer's.

—When is "ye ancient custom" of regulating the lighting of our street lamps by the moon's phases to be abolished?

—Class "60" of the Central High School celebrate their anniversary on the 24th of December by a supper at Price's.

—Some of our most celebrated brands of champagne are imported direct from New Jersey.

—The new German Theatre Company paid $60,000 for the property at Vine and Franklin streets.

—The Schuylkill River Railway is to be converted into a freight railroad.

—Who would not be Sheriff? is a question not easily answered.

—Manayunk wants the noble Schuylkill bridged at that place.

—The orthographist of Councils—R. M. E.—C. O. I.

—Hot whisky toddies are productive of reelings.

WHAT WE WOULD DO IF WE WERE MAYOR.—We would direct our policemen that their duties are to arrest criminals, and not defend them.

—We would place men on the force who would not allow politicians to browbeat and threaten them.

—We would see that every gambling hell in this city be broken up.

—We would not allow our policemen to gather in knots on street-corners, as may be observed almost any night.

—We would not tax the poor fellows $5 *per capita* per month, to enable us to raise a fund to corrupt our State Legislature.

—We would not permit any member of our force to participate in prize-fights.

—We would see that the Reserve squad, at least, be prohibited from smoking whilst on duty.

—We would direct our High Constables to visit and break up every policy den in the city.

—We would see that the Lieutenant of the Reserve Corps be uniformed when on duty.

—We would appoint men of at least common-school education to the lieutenancies, so that patrolmen need not be especially detailed to act as clerks; *vide* Sixth district.

—We would discharge all those who betrayed the trust reposed in them in the Brooks matter.

—We would not have a man on our force who is called a murderer in open daylight.

—We would see that the police trials at the Central Station be conducted openly.

IN SEARCH OF A BROTHER.—A young lady, some three months ago, residing in Birmingham, England, with her widowed mother, received a communication from her brother, who was a civil engineer on one of our railroads at the time, inviting her to make her residence with him in this country. Her mother opposed the visit, and the matter dropped, but was renewed a little while afterwards, and the daughter started with the prayers and good wishes of her friends for Philadelphia. On arriving here she found herself a stranger in a strange land, as her brother had despaired of her coming, and made some professional engagements away from the city, which he left Philadelphia to fulfil. His sister, whose name is Miss Kate Stanley, is desirous of finding her brother, James Arthur Stanley, and would request any railroad contractor or engineer who may know of his present whereabouts to communicate with her, in care of Box 1870, Philadelphia P. O.

THE COLORED KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—St. George's Commandery of Knights Templar, No. 2, of this city, purpose giving a grand festival at Horticultural Hall in December, when the first independent Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of North America, in full costume, will appear in a Council of Princes of Jerusalem (Delaware), by request of the Most Equitable J. C. Miller, and the Most Eminent Grand Master George W. Roper and Right Worshipful Grand Master R. C. Gilmore. There will be a Knights Templar Flying Pie cut at 1 o'clock A. M., and previous to the festivity there will be a grand public display, leaving the hall and going up Chesnut street. Many eminent Knights from Camden and other parts of New Jersey and Delaware will be present.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

Session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church—Proceedings of To-day.

The session yesterday afternoon was occupied in the election of officers. The following gentlemen were chosen:—President, Rev. Dr. Gerhard; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Dr. Williard and Rev. J. H. Klein; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. O. Miller; Treasurer, William B. Gross.

A committee was appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, relating to the contested seats of the delegates from Iowa. The President appointed Rev. Messrs. Callender, Lake, Artz, and Elders Wiengard and Bauch on the committee.

The subject of the election of a German Stated Clerk was discussed at great length, and then laid over for future action.

In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Mease.

The exercises opened this morning at 9 o'clock with liturgical services.

The minutes of yesterday's sessions were read by the Stated Clerk and approved.

The President announced that if there was no objection he would modify the Committee on Contested Seats. The committee now stands—Rev. Messrs. Callender, Mullinger, and Meckel, and Elders Bauch and Zamn.

A resolution was offered and passed for the appointment of a permanent German Stated Clerk, who should take the minutes from day to day in the German language, but sign no documents, and draw no salary.

Rev. Jacob Dahliman, Jr., was elected to the post.

A motion was passed limiting the bar of the house to the first eleven rows of seats. Members sitting outside of these limits are not permitted to take part in any discussion.

The President then read the names of the gentlemen who had been appointed on the standing committees.

The standing committees were announced by the President. The following are the appointments:—

On Minutes of the Synods—Revs. G. W. Aughinbaugh, N. Gehr, George H. Johnston, and Elders A. G. Hocket and Henry Drover.

On Overtures—Revs. Dr. G. W. Williard, John G. Wiehle, Peter Greding, and Elders John S. Stahr and George H. Mengel.

On Correspondence with Sister Churches—Revs. S. B. Leiter, N. H. Loose, and J. M. Titzel, and Elders E. Swander and J. Motter.

On Minutes of Classes or Official Reports of Classes—Revs. Drs. J. H. Good, G. W. Walker and A. Toensineier, and Elders L. Correll and A. Gehris.

On State of the Church and Statistical Reports—Rev. Drs. A. G. Zahner, C. Cast, and C. H. Heerman, Elders of Dorr's Church, and D. S. Dieffenbacher.

On Foreign and Domestic Missions—Rev. Drs. M. Stern, M. G. Rutenick, John Beck, Hon. Joseph Laubach, and Elder J. B. Kieffer.

On Finance—Revs. W. K. Zieber, J. Kulling, and H. Williard, and Elders E. Giery and H. Wirt.

On Nominations—Revs. S. N. Callender, J. C. Bucher, O. E. Lake; Elders D. W. Gross and J. Roldenmayer.

On Orphans' Homes—Revs. Dr. T. C. Porter, P. Votz, Dr. Boesard; Elders W. Wert and J. Zollenger.

On Religious Services—Revs. A. H. Kremer, J. H. Klein, Dr. Giessy, Jacob Dahliman, Jr.; Elders Thomas W. Chapman and J. Voigt.

On Minutes of General Synod—Revs. Dr. Willers, W. E. Krebes, L. Prackschatis; Elders J. Snapp and A. B. Weinegerd.

The official reports were handed in by the representatives of the different Classes.

The reports of the different delegations from Iowa Classis were received but not referred.

Various communications were received and referred to the appropriate committees.

The Synod then adjourned until the afternoon session, to give time to the committees to transact their business.

RAMPAGEOUS.

A Grand Runaway—Everybody Frightened, but Nobody Hurt.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, an exciting incident occurred in the lower part of the city, in which two spirited grey horses belonging to the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company figured conspicuously. These horses were attached to car No. 52, and in turning the "horn" at the down-town terminus took it into their heads to give an exhibition of their mettle. Giving a grand lurch, they broke the pole near the dasher, and then plunged up the street, dragging the driver headlong over the dasher. That individual saw at once that the fiery steeds were too much for him, and dropped the reins, when he was himself dropped upon the cobble-stones. The horses continued on their wild career and soon came in sight of car No. 51, the conductor of which, as soon as he could make out the cause of the consternation, told two or three ladies who were seated near the rear door of his car to hurry to the front. He followed them just in time, for the next moment the rampageous greys had planted their fore-feet upon the rear platform, smashing down the dasher on a level with their foothold, and giving the car a tremendous jar. One of the horses thrust his head into the car through the side window and the other entered the doorway, and there for an instant they stood, to the terror of the lady passengers, who of course set up a howl. Said an old lady, whose wits were completely scattered by the equine apparitions, "Their eyes were as large as saucers, and you could have put your head into their noses!" But nobody was hurt, although the escape from danger was a narrow one. The greys then turned about and plunged down the street until they came to the car from which they had broken loose, when they again countermarched at a gallop, and continued up the street until the end of the pole became entangled, and they were thrown almost breathless into the gutter. Both of them were found to be injured, especially the one that had the impertinence to push his head through the closed window of the car, but their injuries were not of a serious character.

THE FAIR AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.—The time of holding the Homœopathic Fair is fast drawing to a close, but the attractions offered are as enticing as ever. The beautiful decorations of the hall, the great array of exquisite articles offered at moderate prices, the attractiveness of the minor spectacles, and the untiring faithfulness of the fair ladies in attendance, make a visit a treat well worth enjoying. The Homœopathic physicians of this city give all their spare hours to this object, naturally taking a great interest in the success of this laudable enterprise, as it will secure to our city the much needed establishment of a public hospital founded and conducted upon the principles of the famed Hahnemann. An instance of the regard paid to the memory of this great man by his disciples is seen in the spanning of the stage by an arch of gas jets bearing his name, from which each evening irradiates a flood of light. The comic "Exhibition of the Works of Art and Curiosities" constantly attracts scores of visitors. The views are broadly humorous, and once seen are not easily forgotten. "Sweet Memories of Childhood—M. Other," represented by bread and a molasses jug; "Young Man's Horror—D. Ropit," the mitten; "Kitchen Songster—T. P. Ott, tea kettle; "Bonaparte Across the Rhine," two bones across a cheese rind; "Welcome Back—R. E. Cline," a chair; "Grub that makes the Butter fly—B. Wekuet," buckwheat flour; "Prospect of a Storm—U. M. Breller," umbrella. A peep may be had at these and the other attractions until the close of this month, when the Fair will become a pleasant memory to those who have assisted in its benevolent objects.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH.—The Rev. Isaac S. Hartley, of the Sixth Avenue Reformed Church of New York, has received and accepted a unanimous call from this church, and will enter upon his duties regularly about the 1st of January. He will meanwhile supply the pulpit, and will preach next Sabbath morning and evening. We congratulate the church at Seventh and Brown in securing such an able man as Rev. Mr. Hartley, and feel satisfied he will be a great accession to our Philadelphia pulpit. The congregation have generously agreed to furnish his house for him, No. 806 N. Eighth street. This is an active, enterprising church, having a large and flourishing Sunday School and a vigorous Young People's Association, whose object is to provide and care for the wants temporally and spiritually, of the poor of the surrounding neighborhood.

MAJOR-GENERAL TORBERT, our Minister to San Salvador, in a letter to one of his friends in this city, under date of October 19, reports the safe arrival of himself and lady at his post of duty. He is delighted with his mission, says the country is beautiful, and the climate deliciously hot—equal, in fact, to one of the interior rooms of a Turkish bath-house. He states, furthermore, that there is no immediate prospect of his being swallowed up by an earthquake, or burned to death by a volcano.

FREIGHT CAR FIRED.—About 10 o'clock this morning, whilst a freight car was being drawn into the forwarding depot of Howard Hinchman & Co., Nos. 808 and 810 Market street, it collided with one of the pillars at the entrance, and the concussion upsetting a stove, the contents of the car ignited. It was immediately drawn back into the street, and the flames extinguished, not, however, until considerable damage had been done. The car was marked John Hargler, New Scotland.

ROW AMONG OYSTERMEN.—A number of oystermen last evening indulged in a free fight at Spruce street wharf, Delaware, during the progress of which one John Shay was badly beaten. Two of the participants, named respectively Charles Sculley and William Smith, were arrested, and will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About 1 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to enter the residence of James R. Ormer, at the northwest corner of Ninth and Federal streets, by forcing open the cellar window. Imaginary alarm on the part of the guilty party caused him to leave.

THE EXCELSIOR RESERVES is the title of a military organization recently formed in this city, which is composed mostly of returned volunteers, but which is not limited to this class exclusively. As it is composed of colored men it forms no part of the volunteer militia of the State. There are now four companies, "A," "B," "C," "D." Company A, Captain Jeremiah Johnson, has about 100 men. Company B, Captain De Cordowa, has about 65 men. Company C, Captain J. D. Henderson, has about 70 men. Company D, Captain Williams, which was organized on Tuesday evening, has 75 men. Company E, Captain Charles Hallstork, is being formed at Sixth and Lombard streets; has about 30 men. Company F will be formed on Locust street, above Tenth, this evening. Company G, organized in West Philadelphia, now numbers about 30 men, and will elect their officers soon. Company H will be organized next week in Brown street, above Fifth. Company I is now formed, and numbers about 20 men; no officers selected. Company K will be organized in a few days, and now numbers twenty men. There is a fine drum corps under Joseph Bevans, the former drum-major of the 33d Regiment United States troops; numbers now twelve, but will be increased and provided with a set of improved brass drums. The companies are all to be equalized this week. The men are all uniformed, with the exception of Company D, and the new ones. The arms used by the companies belong to the men themselves, they having purchased all the Springfield muskets altered from flint locks. The uniform of a private costs about nine dollars. The other companies of the regiment are being formed in different parts of the city. The regiment is commanded by L. Eugene French, Jr., formerly of Bordentown, N. J. The Lieutenant-Colonelcy is vacant. The Junior Major is S. B. Merkel, an agent for life insurance in the Ledger Building. The Adjutant, Quartermaster, Chaplain, Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon are to be appointed. Of the non-commissioned staff the flag sergeant, Philip Turner (formerly of the 19th United States troops, who lost his arm at Petersburg, August 16, 1864, and received three gunshot wounds at Deep Bottom, Va.), is the only one selected. The regiment has a fine band, consisting of twenty-six pieces, under the leadership of Mr. E. H. Johnson, a lineal descendent of Frank Johnson, who made music some forty years ago in this city. The regiment will parade on the 16th of December, and visit Girard College, in compliance with an invitation from the proper authorities, and will make a short street parade before their visit. They will have a grand collation served at the College, and afterwards will give an entertainment at Horticultural Hall, in connection with the Knights Templar. The regimental armory is on the second floor of the hall, Lombard street, below Broad.

A RELIC OF THE OLDEN TIME—THE WATER WORKS TUNNEL OF 1801 COME TO LIGHT.—Recently a party of workmen, while excavating in Chesnut street, on this side of the Schuylkill, found their operations impeded by a mass of masonry. Upon penetrating further into it, they discovered it to be an immense culvert. Word was given to the head of the Highway Department, who started upon a tour of investigation. Commencing at where the discovery was first made, he walked in this tunnel some two or three hundred feet, when the foul air drove him back. It was soon ascertained that this was the famous six-foot brick tunnel which conveyed the water from the old basin at the foot of Chesnut street, on the Schuylkill, to the Centre Square Works, at Broad and Market streets. The masonry was found solid and the tunnel perfect. This is one of the most beneficial discoveries yet made. It is to be converted to the uses of a sewer, and is in a section which needs such a convenience. The value of this accident of the workmen may be equal to hundreds of thousands of dollars to our city. The tunnel was laid in 1801, when the first water works of Philadelphia were constructed. A basin, with a bottom of bricks and sides of marble, was constructed at Chesnut street and the Schuylkill, on a level with the Centre Square Works. A steam-engine pumped the water into the basin, and from thence it ran through the tunnel on Chesnut to Twentieth street, up Twentieth to Market street, and down Market street to the works, a distance of 3144 feet. Here it was pumped up a distance of 50 feet to two tanks, one 10 and the other 14 feet in diameter, with a depth of 12 feet, and a joint capacity of 17,094 ale gallons. The steam-engine was composed mainly of wood. The levers, the fly-wheels, shaft, and even the boiler were of wood, the latter being of hard plank, five inches thick and fairly braced. In this wooden shell the iron fire-box was placed. When this engine was used, only three other ones in this country were known to exist.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN SIDNEY JONES has issued the following, which is explanatory, and will be read with pleasure by all concerned;—

"BOATS.—Boats, yachts, small coasters, etc., but little worn, for exchange, charter, or sale, at about one-quarter cost, from $10 to $2000, now lying on and off the shores of the Delaware and Schuylkill, above and below Philadelphia. Practical classes are now organizing for Natation, Navigation, Astronomy (including a series for the forthcoming transit of Venus), Botany especially the Tidal Plants by competent Lady and Gentlemen Professors of Noetic; Marine, Natural, Social, Politic, and Religious Science. For terms, programme, models of vessels, etc., apply personally at Office of the International Autocthone, Migratory, Reconstructed Congregationalists.

"New Family Boats built, from 10 to 50 tons, at a saving of 33⅓ per cent., by contract. Co-operative associations of ladies and gentlemen in fleets, to spend the winter months on the shores of Florida, the Amazon, etc., can save 50 per cent. in building their yachts.

"No larger vessels than 100 tons, British measurement, will be admitted into any fleet of the I. A. M. R. C. Families of wealth, whatever their nationality or rank, Royal, Patrician, or Plebeian, for Retainers, Concubines, or other Retinue, must have additional Boats. Average anchorage to be from 3 to 10 feet, See Chart, Family Boat, and Wigwam Coast Survey."

IN A TRYING POSITION.—Four months ago Daniel Kendig, a private watchman, was murderously assaulted on Chesnut street. He was knocked down and beaten in such a manner as to leave little life in him; and there can be no doubt that, if the intention was not to take life, it was a matter of no consequence to the assailants whether Kendig was killed or not. For weeks he lay in a condition midway, as it were, between life and death, but a good constitution and a temperate life decided in favor of the former, and he recovered. If there ever was a case which called for prompt action on the part of the authorities, this was the one. The men who had been bound over on the oath of Kendig had been previously concerned in similar assaults, and had escaped. It is said that for weeks past negotiations have been going on for the settlement of the Kendig case, regularly conducted as negotiations would be carried on between diplomatic agents for the settlement of international questions, and the probability is that there will be a fixing up of the matter unless the trial is hurried up. The accused are under bonds to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, and such a case should not be settled. The public will remember the general feeling of indignation that was expressed when the character of the assault was known, and indeed it could not have been otherwise. A more infamous act, take it altogether, was never committed, not excepting the attempt to assassinate Detective Brooks.

WHY IS THIS THUS?—Over a year ago the safe in the office of the Minehill Railroad Company was blown to pieces, shaking the old Franklin Institute, in Seventh street, near Market, to its foundations, frightening the old and young rats, scientific and otherwise, out of their propriety. The terrific noise aroused all the private watchmen in the neighborhood, and drew to the scene two or three police. In the midst of the confusion, Hope, a professional burglar, walked out of the building by a side door, and was "pulled" as the operator. He was taken before Justice Beitler, who held him to bail. Professionals have no trouble to get bail, and Jimmy, instead of going to "quod," was on the street—on Chesnut street—within a few hours. He was bound over, it is true, and that was all. Though he walked the streets openly and boldly for months afterwards, no attempt was ever made to bring him to justice. The attention of ex-District Attorney Sheppard was often called to the charge against Hope. Jimmy was never tried. When justice is slow, there is some consolation to know that it is sure; but when it is slow and far from being sure, it should be called by another name—one more fitting.

A GROWING NUISANCE.—The disorderly crew of gamins or street-boys who infest the principal avenues of trade in this city are becoming a decided nuisance. Sundry of our bootblacks have been sent below for roberies committed within a few squares of the State House. Some of these boys have become inveterate thieves, and select Sunday for their operations, first attending Sunday School, and taking in all kinds of good counsel and moral instruction. Encouraging, truly, to moral instructors. The worst of it is that the offenders generally escape punishment, and are thus encouraged to go on in their career of crime. These rascals enter stores through openings over front doors, or crawl into gratings opening into coal-holes. They have been known to reach skylights on back buildings, break through them, and lower themselves by means of ropes to the doors. Fifty robberies have probably been committed by these juveniles within a year. If these boys turn out burglars, incendiaries, and murderers, our citizens must remember that it is owing to their supineness and neglect of opportunity to put them in the way of earning an honest livelihood when young.

IN MEMORIAM.—The wardens, vestry, and congregation of St. Stephen's P. E. Church have requested Rev. Dr. Rudder, the rector of that parish, to preach a sermon next Sunday morning in memory of the late William Kirkham, who for thirty years was officially connected with the parish as warden and vestryman.

PRIZE FIGHT.

A Brutal Exhibition Between Two Bullies—Over One Hundred Witnesses Present—No Arrests.

On Monday last our city was disgraced with another brutal affair, in the shape of a prize fight, between two noted bullies in the northwestern part of the city, the arrangements for the matter having been going on for a week before. It had its origination within a square of the Twelfth District Station, and yet there was no effort made by our representative body (the Police Department) to prevent its coming off. Indeed, it is whispered that the fight was witnessed by more than one of the officials who are sworn to protect the peace of the city.

On Sunday a week there was a bar-room squabble between one Michael Leafy and one Patrick Tracy, in which the former was worsted. Leafy then issued a "defi," which was accepted, and the friends hit upon the succeeding Sunday, and "Jimmy's" Woods as the time and place for the ring to be pitched. However, at the time specified one of the combatants failed to put in an appearance. He was called upon, and the reason given being a satisfactory one, the next day (Monday) was set apart.

The thing having been generally promulgated, the interesting party repaired to the spot, which is beyond Broad street, in squads, and as some of them say, in so doing, several policemen who were "fly" to the movement were passed.

The ring was formed, seconds selected, and a referee appointed in accordance with the rules of the P. R. The men having tossed for choice of ground, jumped into the enclosure, which was surrounded by a crowd of at least one hundred men, stripped of everything save their drawers and boots. They then went to work and pummelled each other to their heart's content. Leafy was scienced in the pugilistic art, and, following in the wake of some of the famous fighters, went for Tracy's eyes.

The latter, though a powerfully framed man, was a little short in the arms, and not being able to reach the peepers of his antagonist, struck for the lower part of the body, and no less than eight times knocked the pins of Leafy under him. However, in no one instance did Leafy fail to come up when time was called, and while Tracy was knocking the wind out of him, he was shutting the daylight from Tracy.

Eighty-three rounds were fought, Leafy's body showing signs of the terrible punishment which he was receiving. But then one eye of Tracy was completely shut up, and the other was fast following suit. It was evident at the end of that round that Patrick would have to give in, and he was so advised. He continued, however, and early in the eighty-fourth round, the remaining peeper was closed, which was soon made manifest from the wildness of his delivery. The men clinched, and while in the "hug" the seconds were compelled to interfere and separate them, and Tracy's representative threw up the sponge. This was at the expiration of one hour and six minutes.

Both were then dressed and taken in the same carriage to their homes, where the services of physicians were required. Leafy's injuries through the night it was thought would prove fatal, but he has so far recovered that he is deemed out of danger.

The matter has come to the attention of the authorities, and it remains to be seen what will be done.

FIRES.

Destruction of Two Shoddy Mills.

About twenty minutes past 6 o'clock last P. M., fire was discovered in the three-story brick building situated on the north side of Chesnut street, above Thirtieth, No. 3019, occupied as a shoddy and woolen factory by Messrs. Gill & Fenton and Messrs. Patterson & Brother.

The building has a frontage on Chesnut street of about 40 feet, with a depth of 114 feet. All of the premises, except the third story, were occupied by Gill & Fenton, the third being used by Patterson & Brother. The fire was discovered on the first floor, by workmen in an adjoining building, occupied by Power, Davis & Tainte, manufacturers of wood-working machinery. When first noticed, the fire had burned a hole in the floor, and the flames soon spread throughout the building, causing great damage.

Gill & Fenton had a large quantity of English machinery, valued at about $14,000, while that of Patterson & Bro. was valued at about $10,000. A large quantity of stock on hand was also destroyed. The building, which is owned by Mr. Parrish, sustained no serious damage beyond the burning of the floors. The firemen succeeded in getting the control of the flames before the building was involved. Messrs. Gill & Fenton estimate their loss at $20,000. Patterson & Bro.'s total loss is not yet known.

The firemen had scarcely finished their labors and returned home before the pealing of the State House bell again broke the stillness of the night, this time for a fire in the same district. Proceeding to the scene, the frame building situated at Fifty-second and Paschall streets was found in flames, and, despite all efforts to the contrary, was soon destroyed. This building was also used as a shoddy mill by a Mr. Walworth, who estimates his loss at about $1000. It was owned by a Mr. Brookmire, who sustains a loss of $1500.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Edward Gratz died at his residence in Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, yesterday, after a long protracted illness, which he bore with manly fortitude, although extremely painful in its character. Mr. Gratz was well known to most of our citizens, from the prominent part he took in all the movements that tended to the advancement and progress of our city for many years past. He was formerly an active member of the old Whig party, and was foremost in making the arrangements for the consolidation of the city in 1851. Mr. Gratz was descended from a family long identified honorably with the city of Philadelphia, and for a long time resident on the estate familiarly known as the Gratz Estate, situated west of Broad street, and north of Girard avenue. This property, about 1859, was found in the march of city improvement, and has become one of the finest districts of the built-up portion of Philadelphia. Mr. Gratz governed the old District of Penn Township, now embraced in the Twenty-first ward, and by his charity to the poor and suffering made himself loved by all classes of the population. He was a member of our City Councils for several years, and occupied many positions of honor and trust at the hands of our citizens. He was also largely interested in coal properties located in the Lykens vally in Dauphin county, where a brother resides, we believe. He has a brother, Robert Gratz, now absent in Europe, as Private Secretary of Legation to our Russian embassy. He leaves several children; one, Simon Gratz, represented the city in the Legislature in 1859, and who has been Assistant City Solicitor, and is a rising young member of the Philadelphia bar. Another is a prosperous merchant, at the head of Edward Gratz & Co., formerly Gratz, Scott & Co. and Gratz, Scott & Brookes. He leaves a large estate, and his death will be generally lamented. He was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death.

—Samuel Smythe, Esq., yesterday died at his residence, No. 1511 Arch street, and was well known in our financial and business circles. Mr. Smythe married a daughter of the late Elisha Van Sickle, with whom at one time he was interested in business as proprietors of the Phœnix distillery, in the Tenth ward. Mr. Smythe did much to add to the beauty of our city, having erected the large block of buildings occupied for mercantile uses on the northwest corner of Front and Arch streets. He was much respected by all who were acquainted with him, and leaves a large estate. His funeral takes place next Monday morning.

—J. Duffield died at his residence, near Tacony, Twenty-third ward, on Tuesday last, aged eighty. His funeral takes place this afternoon, at Holmesburg, at Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Duffield was a prominent citizen of the Twenty-third ward, and took an active part in the political and other events of the past sixty years. He was a brother of the late Thomas J. Duffield, formerly a member of the Legislature, etc.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—Charles Harris is the name of a specimen of the *genus* brute. Charles is about nineteen years of age. Last night he inveigled a mere child, aged but 10 years, into the rear yard of a dwelling on Eleventh street, above Jefferson, and attempted to commit an outrage upon her person. Some lads near by gave information to a police officer, and Charles was arrested and taken before Alderman Hood, who committed him to answer.

CHICKENS AND DUCKS.—About 12½ o'clock this morning two epicures, at present unknown, entered the produce cellar of a Mrs. Early, Second street, above Green, and took therefrom a tub containing twenty pairs of chickens and ducks. Whilst proceeding along Second street they saw an officer approaching, when they dropped their booty and fled. The poultry was returned to Mrs. Early early this morning.

SKIFF FOUND.—Officer English, of the Delaware Harbor Police force, about 6 o'clock this morning captured a skiff at Shippen street wharf, Delaware, containing a lot of new rigging, hawsers, small ropes, etc., which the owner can obtain by applying at the station-house.

A GOOD SELECTION.—Mr. Oscar Feltze, of Riverside, N. J., has been appointed Postmaster of that town, in place of S. Bechtold, deceased. Mr. F. is an active, industrious, and honest man, and his appointment causes much satisfaction in that section of New Jersey.

DELEGATES APPOINTED.—The Commercial Exchange Association has appointed William B. Thomas, Thomas Allman, E. Harper Jeffries, and Philip B. Mingle delegates to the National Board of Trade which meets in Richmond December 1st.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The hubbub created about 8 o'clock last P. M. by the clanging of bells, shouting of firemen, etc., was occasioned by the burning of the feather beds in the third story of No. 512 S. Tenth street.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Reunion of the Members of the Tiers Parti—The French Electoral Meetings—Two Thousand Jews Removed from the Russian Frontiers by the Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message and the Secretary of the Navy's Report.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The President finished writing his Message yesterday, and to-day it was read to the Cabinet. He was anxious to get through with it thus early in order that he might be able to see members of Congress who will arrive next week. The Message is very brief.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is completed, is very elaborate, and goes into comparisons of the commerce of England and France with that of the United States, and their relative naval strength. Among other recommendations is the change of the navy yard at New York from its present location to North river, and that New London, Connecticut, be designated as a naval station for iron-clads.

Judge Grier More Alive than all the Dead Men Are.

Judge Grier, of the Supreme Court, has informed his friends that he has no idea of taking the benefit of the law of Congress allowing him to retire on salary. His health is better than it has been for years, and he has taken permanent quarters for the winter.

Another Iron-clad Ordered to New York.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Navy Department to day ordered the iron-clad Miantonomah to report to the Port Admiral at New York.

The ordering of the Miantonomah and several other national vessels to New York was doubtless superinduced by the approach of Spanish war vessels to that harbor, not in anticipation of trouble, but merely to assure the foreign visitors of our preparation for all emergencies.

Naval Orders.

The orders to Commander Ransom to command the Terror are modified so that he will report on the first of December. The other officers of this vessel are Lieutenant-Commanders Barker and Nichols, Lieutenant Elliott, Surgeon Schofield, Assistant Surgeon Scott, Ensigns Tremain, Derby, and Twizer, Chief Engineer Kellogg, and First Assistant Engineer Roop.

Commander Blake has been ordered to command the Alaska, the other officers being Lieutenant-Commanders Chester and Rowland, Lieutenant Snow, Ensigns Brown, Chipp, Torse, and Wadhams, Paymaster Frank Clarke, Surgeon J. H. Clark, Assistant Surgeon Latta, and Second Assistant Engineer Cooper. They are to report on the first of December.

The Bank Note Company's Accounts.

The investigation and counting of sheets, money, etc., in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Treasury Department, which has been in progress for the last three days, was concluded yesterday, and a report entirely satisfactory has been submitted to Secretary Boutwell.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Ministry Censured.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—A reunion of prominent members of the Tiers partie took place this forenoon to discuss the proposition of interpellation. A resolution blaming the Ministry was adopted.

The electoral meetings recommence in Paris to-day.

The Jews in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 26.—The old law of limiting the residence of Jews has been enforced in some parts of the empire recently. Two thousand of these people have been removed from the Bessarabian frontier to the interior of Russia within a few days. An impression prevails that the Emperor will disapprove of these proceedings.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Board of Canvassers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Board of County Canvassers met at noon to-day, and, without transacting any business, a recess was taken until Saturday morning. It is presumed that no action will be taken upon the question of canvassing the votes for Supervisor until the mandamus of the Supreme Court is argued and settled.

Fatal Accident—Arrested for Perjury.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—Claude Brent, who was accidentally shot yesterday, is dead.

D. D. Sprague, of this city, was arrested this morning on a requisition from the Governor of Connecticut on the Governor of New York, charged with perjury in a late divorce suit. The prisoner left this noon, in charge of a detective for Connecticut.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

A Singular Miser.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 26.—The man Lyman Allyn, who died at Taylor's Hotel last night, had been a commission merchant years ago in Connecticut, and had amassed a fortune, but during the six years he lived here had lived like a hermit. His only relative arrived to-day, and stated these facts, but did not know what he had done with his property. On opening a trunk in his room money, bonds, and other securities, amounting to over $600,000, were found, besides securities for vast sums elsewhere; also a will leaving all to his sister.

Serious Accident.

Three men were buried by the caving in of a sewer here this morning, one of them being fatally injured.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of the United States vs. John W. Kelly and James Weir, charged with passing a counterfeit twenty-dollar note, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty as to Weir and not guilty as to Kelly.

A case growing out of the Richmond riots of last summer was tried this morning. The indictment charged Patrick Sweeney with unlawfully interfering with John Hause, an assistant Assessor of the Revenue, in the discharge of his duty, and the testimony was to the effect that upon the 16th of June Mr. Hause and several other officers went to Richmond and seized a distillery at Monmouth and Salmon streets, and in doing so were attacked by a mob led by the defendant, and beaten with stones and clubs. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

Stevenson & Hughes vs. Hunter, et al. An action to recover a balance due for work done and materials furnished in the building of the Mount Carmel Methodist Church, in Germantown avenue, above Broad street. Before reported. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Bevens vs. Rasch. An action of ejectment to try the title to real estate. Before reported. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff as to two houses in Montrose street, and for the defendant as to one in Wood street.

T. C. Henry & Co. vs. Robert Patterson. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of an agreement between creditors to give time to their common debtor. On trial.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE MURDER.

The trial of Edward Smith for the murder of John Hughes, at the Chesnut street bridge, on the 2d of October, resulted last night at 12 o'clock in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

THE WYKOFF HOMICIDE.

This morning the court took up the case of the colored man, Henry H. Carr, charged with the murder of Francis Wykoff, colored, on the 5th of August, at the corner of Shippen and Doak streets, in a barber-shop owned by John Derry, where both parties were employed as journeymen. The prisoner is represented by Lorin Burrit, Theodore Oehlschlager and John A. Owens, Esqs. The allegation of the Commonwealth is that the prisoner and deceased had been out together on a drunken spree on the night preceding the day above mentioned, and met that morning at the shop in Shippen street, where the deceased behaved in a noisy and quarrelsome manner. The prisoner told him that if he did not stop such conduct he would put him out, and the deceased said in a taunting manner that he didn't think it could be done; both parties becoming angered, the proprietor of the place interfered to prevent violence and seized each by the hand; but the deceased stooped and picked up a heavy metal spittoon to fling at the prisoner, and the latter hurled an open knife at him, piercing his breast, and causing death.

At the time of our going to press counsel were engaged in the selection of a jury.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Proposal to Remove the Philadelphia Naval Asylum—The League Island Navy Yard.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. Richardson's Condition.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Up to 12 o'clock to-day no apparent change had taken place in Mr. Richardson's condition. He was conscious, and resting easy. The physicians had not yet made such an examination as would enable them to form a positive opinion as to whether or not the wound is a mortal one.

The Sonora Case.

In the case of John N. Cushing et al. vs. John Laird the younger, to recover damages for the destruction of the Sonora by the Alabama, the particulars of which suit have heretofore been published, Judge Blatchford has decided that the process must be amended or the attachmen issued will be discharged.

The Spanish Entanglement.

Notice has been given District Attorney Pierrepont that a motion will be made in the early part of next week in relation to the release of the Spanish gunboats. It is not certain whether the motion will be made to bond or for an absolute release on the ground of illegal detention. Nor is it certain on whose behalf the motion will be made, whether on behalf of Mr. Delamater or the Spanish Government, or both jointly.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Money fairly active at 6@7, with occasional exceptions at 5. Gold opened at 124⅛, but rose to ⅜ under influence of heavy purchases. Government bonds declined slightly. Stocks are strong and irregular; Northwestern at 75⅛; Reading, 99⅝; Pacific Mail, 52⅛; Pittsburg, 83⅛; Lake Shore, 88⅝; Central, 177⅝, a decline of 1; Erie is 28⅛.

Sales of $1,000,000 gold brought bids of $2,242,000, at from 124⅛@124·62.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Cotton steady; sales of 600 bales at 25c. Flour active and firm, and advanced 10@15 cents; State, $4·75@6·15; Western, $4·70@6·55; Southern, $5·60@10; sales of 13,000 barrels. Wheat firmer: No. 2, $1·25@1·28; winter red, $1·35@1·36; sales of 36,000 bushels. Corn firmer and advanced 1 cent; mixed Western, $1·09½@1·11; sales of 43,000 bushels. Oats active; sales of 80,000 bushels Western at 64½@66c.; State at 65½@66c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess, $32·50. Lard quiet; steam, 19c. Whisky firm at $1·05@1·07.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Stocks steady. Gold, 124⅛. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 114⅜; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865, do., 112¾; do. do., new, 114⅜; do. 1867, 115; do. 1868, 114⅜; Ten-forties, 107⅛; Virginia sixes, new, 54¼; Missouri sixes, 90⅛; Canton Company, 52½; Cumberland preferred, 26⅛; New York Central, 178¾; Erie, 28¼; Reading, 99⅛; Hudson River, 157⅜; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 88⅛; Illinois Central, 136⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82⅜; Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 35⅛; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 89⅛.

Shipping Disaster.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 26.—During the heavy northwesterly gale of yesterday two barges, in tow of the steamer Herald, sunk off Rondont. One man was drowned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposition to Remove the Philadelphia Naval Asylum.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Among the recommendations in the report of the Secretary of the Navy is that the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia be abolished, the property on which it is located sold, and a new asylum erected at some place where there is a bay or sea view. The reason assigned is, that the sailors do not care to go to the asylum at Philadelphia on account of its location.

The League Island Navy Yard.

The report also recommends that work be at once commenced to prepare League Island for a navy yard. The present yard will be removed without delay, and the property on the site sold.

Political.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A. K. P. Welch was last evening nominated as the citizens' candidate for the Mayoralty.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 26.—A. P. Martin was last evening nominated as the candidate of the citizens' party for Mayor of Charlestown.

Death from Injuries.

CONCORD, Nov. 26.—Plummer Doe, the brakeman, who was injured yesterday on the Boston and Maine Railroad, is dead.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Cotton dull; middling upland nominally 24½c. Flour fairly active, but weak. Wheat active and higher; prime to choice red, $1·30@1·35. Corn firm; prime white, 90@95c.; old, $1·06. Oats dull at 56@58c. Rye dull at $1. Mess Pork less firm at $33. Bacon less firm; rib sides, 18¾@19c.; clear do., 19¾c.; shoulders, 15¾c.; hams, 21c. Lard less firm at 19c. Whisky is somewhat excited, with some sales at $1·05, while holders ask $1·06.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	176	Western Union Tele.	35⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	28	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	57
Ph. and Rea. R.	99⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	68⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅞	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	83⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	82⅜	Adams Express	57⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	74½	Wells, Fargo	18½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88⅜	United States	52
Chi. and R. I. R.	103⅛	Gold	124⅛
Pitt., Ft. Wey & Ch.	86⅞	Market irregular.	
Pacific M. S.	52⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$300 Leh 6s R Ln.	85½	14 sh Leh Val....ls.	53¾
$4500 City 6s, New.	101	17 do.	53¾
$6000 Phila & E 7s.	84½	100 sh Cata RR.	14
$5000 do.	85	200 sh Penna R..ls.	54¼
$4000 C & A m 6s '89. 2 days.		400 sh Reading...ls.	49⅛

THE GERMAN OPERA.—Since we went to press with our inside pages, the cast for the opera of *Robert der Teufel*, at the Academy of Music this evening, has been changed, Herr Habelmann being substituted for Herr Armand in the role of "Raimbaut."

BROKEN LAMPS.—The police reports this morning show that there are 19 broken lamps in the Tenth district, 93 in the Eighth, and 65 in the Sixteenth. What ails the Gas Department?

NEW DESIGNS (beautifully drawn, and elegantly colored) Carpetings made to order by the best English manufacturers, expressly for R. L. Knight & Son, No. 1222 Chesnut street, and offered at prices to suit the times, for cash.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

THE ARCH STREET
STATIONERY EMPORIUM,
NAGLE & CO.,
NO. 630.

PARTY, WEDDING, AND SOCIABLE CARDS AND INVITATIONS.
11 5 3mrp

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work, constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m